

The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

NO. 29.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:57 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
12:40 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:57 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sundays Only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves..... 7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves..... 8:12 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves..... 8:50 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station..... 4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station..... 5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station..... 5:50 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City..... 6:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City..... 6:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry..... 11:25 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry..... 11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry..... 12:00 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at..... 11:32 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at..... 12:05 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at..... 12:32 A. M.

NOTE

9:52 P. M. from 30th St. goes to Ocean View only
10:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only
11:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

PARK LINE

Last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park..... 11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero..... 11:50 P. M.

6TH CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEAL

TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for what at Abetico, South San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 4:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45 4:35
From the South..... 7:00 7:00

MAIL CLOSURE.

North..... 8:50 4:30
South..... 8:15 4:30

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck..... Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain..... Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger..... Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock..... Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward..... Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson..... Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield..... Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker..... Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton..... Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe..... Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert..... Redwood City

Pope Proclaims a Holy Year.

Rome.—The Pope has solemnly approved a bull proclaiming the present year a holy year. The Vatican issued a papal bull proclaiming a jubilee at the close of the century, 5000 copies of which are in Latin and 5000 in Italian. This document, which is officially given to the world on Ascension Day, is a species of political testament from the Pope. It will be contemporaneously received by all of the bishops, nuncios and apostolic delegates, and at the same time promulgated from the four Roman basilicas, St. Peter's, St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore and St. Paul's.

Changes in Army Rations.

Washington.—An order of the War Department directs that "savings" will not be allowed on dried fruit or fish, which were recently made a part of the Army ration. These articles were allowed for the purpose of affording a variety and for hygienic reasons. If they are not used the Government will not go to the expense of furnishing them.

RUSSIA MUST LEAD.

Plans for Conducting the Coming Peace Conference.

OTHER POWERS WILL STAND BACK.

Belief in Europe That Its Work Will Be Confined Mainly to Revising the Geneva Convention.

New York.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The Peace Congress does not lack advice from faddists and fanatics, but it will be directed by veteran diplomats, who understand the logic of events. Russia is responsible for this unique assemblage and will take charge of it at the outset. There is a general agreement among the diplomatic corps at The Hague that Count Munster will call the delegates to order and will nominate M. Debeaumont, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, as honorary president. Baron de Staal will then be elected chairman and the Russian programme will be produced.

This is the logical order of procedure since the congress in the Czar's project and the delegates of twenty-six nations have been brought together on Russia's initiative. There will be no disposition of the part of the great powers to interfere with Russia's prior rights as inventor of this novel method of discussing the gravest issues of modern civilization. They will gravely stand aside and leave Russia to take charge of the congress, define the scope of the proceedings and propose practical measures and lines of action.

The faddists are alongside the Congress, which is made up of skilled diplomats and practical experts in military parts and international law. It is probable that various compromise resolutions will be adopted and that the Congress instead of being a whispering gallery of intrigue will be a sedate businesslike gathering, with the force of the moral opinions of the world behind it. The rational view is that the Congress will create a moral atmosphere for arbitration, disarmament and peace without taking decisive action on any question of first importance.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

President of France and An American Statesman Favorably Impressed.

New York.—A Tribune cable from Paris says: A Parisian event of exceptional interest to Americans was the meeting of President Loubet and ex-Speaker Reed, which took place at the Elysee Palace. Loubet was formerly president of the Senate, and the conversation turned upon a comparison of systems of parliamentary ruling and procedure in France and the United States. Reed was agreeably surprised at Loubet's thorough knowledge of the working machinery of the House of Representatives. The veteran parliamentarians of the two great republics, through the medium of a fluent interpreter, talked with the utmost frankness of the merits and shortcomings of the two systems from a technical point of view and with all the keenness of two amateurs discussing some rare work of art.

Those present were struck by the contrast presented by Reed's tall, massive frame, Anglo-Saxon phlegm and impassability, and Loubet's short stature and Latin vivacity of gesture. The ex-Speaker was favorably impressed with Loubet's breadth of views, versatility, simplicity and earnest directness of expression, and a complete absence of anything approaching pedantry or pretension. President Loubet, when subsequently alluding to the visit, remarked that Reed impressed him as possessing puritanical austerity with an enormous store of reserve intellectual and moral force, which he (Loubet) had always associated with Franklin.

Reed has not yet visited the French Chamber of Deputies. Before doing so he will meet Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, at a small informal breakfast, to which Reed looks forward with unusual pleasure, especially as Deschanel is thoroughly familiar with English, while Reed's French is limited to theory.

Fortifying San Pedro.

Los Angeles.—After returning from his inspection of the defenses about San Diego, General J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, visited San Pedro and inspected the conditions in and around the outer harbor. In speaking of the purposes of his visit General Wilson said that he had examined the bluff and lands west of the outer harbor and the Government reservation, with a view to the need of fortifications. He spoke of the harbor as a magnificent one, and said that when the breakwater has been built it will need suitable protection against possible unfriendly invasion.

Railroad Land Selections Approved.

Washington.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has approved land selections by the Oregon and California Railway Company of 36,000 acres in the Roseburg and 52,000 on the Oregon City land districts, inuring under the road's grant.

SETH LOW ON NEW EDUCATION.

He Declares Englishmen Are Too Slow in Providing Needed Training.

London.—President Seth Low of Columbia University, New York, in discussing the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the Birmingham University, said: "The conditions attached to the gift that the scientific school be made the principal department of the institution are wise and characteristic of the donor. Our American universities from the first adapted themselves to the immediate needs and aspirations of the people. The tendency in England is toward a too conservative and stereotyped fixed curricula. Oxford and Cambridge are going to be left by other universities where utilitarian needs are catered to. In this lies the persistent strength of Germany, and America is forging ahead in her electrical and general mechanical production. Englishmen will soon recognize that Mr. Carnegie's idea is correct and adapt their commercial nurseries more to the needs of the country. Everybody here seems awake to America's tendency to forge ahead and her way of 'getting there' at any cost, and you will see Englishmen, who are now hesitating what line to take, will ere long rush to follow America's example."

"Regarding the Peace Commission," Mr. Low said, "I am not free to speak. We all recognize the great responsibility that has been thrust upon us, but we cannot make any statement respecting the lines on which we shall proceed. I can say that our instructions are definite and distinct. No opportunity for bringing the Czar's humane wishes into effect will be lightly considered by the American representatives."

NO MORE TROOPS VIA SUEZ.

All Under Orders Now for Manila to Go By Way of San Francisco.

Washington.—The War Department will not send any more troops to Manila by way of New York and the Suez canal. All troops now under orders for Manila or to be ordered there during the next few months will be sent by way of San Francisco. It is expected that the Grant and Sherman, now at San Francisco and the Sheridan, which will soon arrive there, will carry all the troops that will be needed in the Philippines. Nor is it the intention at present to make the Logan, Meade and the Thomas a part of the Pacific transport fleet. These ships will be refitted as soon as they can be spared from service in the West Indies. They are owned by the Government, and with others will be converted into the best army transports, in accordance with plans announced long ago, when it became apparent that army transports would be needed for several years to come. It is believed by the quartermaster's department that nearly four months will be required to put the ships in first-class condition.

Secretary Alger says it will be quite three months before the ships are ready for service, and he does not intend to make any order now respecting their movements at that time, but added that troops would be either sent or returned to the United States by way of the Suez canal at present. The health of the troops could be endangered by going through the Indian Ocean and along the equatorial latitudes during the summer.

Rough Riders' Reunion.

Prescott, A. T.—Colonel Brodie of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who resides at Prescott and is president of the National Association of Rough Riders, stated that the first annual reunion of the regiment will in all probability be held at Las Vegas, N. M., on June 24th, that being the day on which the battle of La Guasima took place and in which the regiment distinguished itself. New Mexico furnished 40 per cent of the men in the regiment, and in view of this fact Colonel Brodie is desirous of honoring New Mexico accordingly.

Railroad Companies at War.

Vancouver, B. C.—There is a fight on at Nelson between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Kaslo-Lardeau-Duncan Railway, which is supposed to have the Great Northern at its back. Both companies are anxious to build into the rich Lardeau mining district, and it was a race as to which got on the ground first. The Canadian Pacific won but the opposing company has obtained an injunction, to last until May 30, restraining the Canadian Pacific from trespassing on what it claims to be its property in Duncan Pass.

Dewey Wants to Keep the Boston.

Washington.—Secretary Long received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey asking permission to keep the cruiser Boston on the Asiatic station for a short time. The request will be granted. The department had intended to bring the Boston to Mare Island Navy Yard, but as Admiral Dewey finds that he needs her it will probably be some months before she can be laid up.

Protecting Whitney Grave.

New York.—The stripping of flowers from the grave of the late Mrs. W. C. Whitney has created a fear that the grave may be further desecrated, if not robbed, and precautions have been taken to guard it. Torpedoes that will explode by contact have been placed in the grave and armed guards are on watch night and day.

ISSUES WITH CANADA.

Prospect of a Treaty to Settle Matters.

ADMINISTRATION WILL BE GRATIFIED

Statement That Negotiations Are to Be Deferred Until Return of Sir Pauncefote Regarded as Significant.

London.—With reference to negotiations by the Washington joint commission, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has obtained from the highest quarters the following authoritative statement: "Negotiations have never been broken off nor endangered at any time since the adjournment of the commission. If matters proceed as smoothly as they are at present proceeding here Sir Julian Pauncefote's return to Washington will be signified by the conclusion of a treaty embracing every question in dispute in a manner honorable and pleasing to the two countries."

Due notice has been taken by the officials here of the semi-official declaration from London respecting the chances for the conclusion of a treaty that will settle all of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada. All that can be said is that the administration will be extremely gratified if Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to the United States with instructions which will meet the difficulties which baffled the first committee, for, as matters stand, it is realized that nothing can be expected to result from further meeting of the commission.

The statement that negotiations are to be deferred until the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote to Washington is regarded as significant. It confirms fully the original statement that the commission cannot meet until August next, but the Ambassador's return to this country was set for autumn. The dispatch also appears to convey an intimation that the British Government has about reached the conclusion that the only method by which these vexatious issues can be adjusted is by direct negotiations between the representatives of the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The parties to the negotiations up to this point have expressed perfect confidence in their ability to reach a satisfactory agreement between themselves in a very short period of time if allowed to do what they believe right, so they will be glad to be relieved of the intervening forces.

EXTRA SESSION NOT CERTAIN.

President McKinley Will Await Dewey's Coming.

Washington.—So far as known President McKinley has not decided on any date for calling an extra session of Congress. In fact, it is not certain that there will be an extra session at all, despite some published reports to that effect. Just before the President left Washington for Hot Springs it was said on high authority that there was no certainty that Congress would be called together in October or at any other time in extraordinary session. The possibility that Congress would be assembled before the regular meeting in December was admitted, but the chances were believed to be, if anything, against it.

The fact is well established that President McKinley has recently mentioned the subject of an extra session to some of his official visitors, and that he has mentioned October as the time for calling such an extra session, if it should be found desirable to have legislation before December. But he will not decide either for or against an extra session until affairs in the Philippines have reached a more advanced stage. In fact, it is likely that the President will listen to a personal report from Admiral Dewey in regard to the exact Philippine situation before deciding on any action.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

London Comment on Lord Berosford's Views.

London.—The morning papers all devote space to the new book of Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Berosford, "The Breaking Up of China," which is regarded as timely in view of the news from Shanghai and Peking. The Morning Post, which approves many of the author's proposals, says, however, that a triple alliance between Great Britain and the United States and Japan, such as Lord Berosford suggests, is impracticable, as "the United States would not commit themselves to a policy involving a hypothetical pledge to use force against Russia."

The Daily Telegraph, on the other hand, thinks that Russia would not be likely to foster such a coalition against her.

Will Abolish Torpedo Nets.

London.—The Admiralty has decided to abolish torpedo nets with which the cruiser Crescent, which is to be the flagship of the North American and West Indies squadron, is equipped. The annual naval maneuvers will be small this year, being chiefly confined to torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats.

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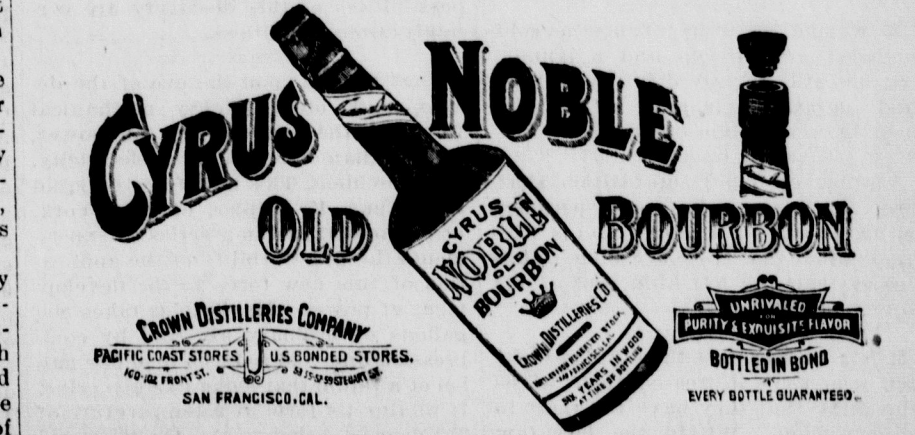
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South San Francisco, Cal.



AMERICAN STEEL MILLS.

Carnegie Predicts That That Will Supply the Demands of the World.

Cleveland, O.—The Iron Trade Review prints a letter written to its editor by Andrew Carnegie just before he sailed for Europe. The paper refers to it as "Mr. Carnegie's last trade utterance as an American steel master," and adds that the developments of the past week give special significance and interest to it.

The letter says: "Concerning the prospects for business in 1899, these are not in doubt. So many orders for the present year are on the books of manufacturers that it would require some very startling element to affect the result. I do not see any probability of the prevailing prosperity coming to an end before next winter—perhaps not then—although the rise in prices must tend to check consumption and especially the export trade; but the difficult now is to take care of the home demand—a demand which is legitimate, covering actual requirements, and not increasing stocks. Although the demand abroad is now so great, prices are still advancing and we may find a market for considerable quantities even at present prices here. "When depression comes the American manufacturer will have one reserve which has not hitherto been his, namely, he will be able to produce at a cost which will enable him to supply the world outside, and this, fortunately, will keep labor more fully employed than it has been hitherto under similar circumstances.

"Another element in his favor is the increased consumption of steel, its use for so many things, so that upon the whole I believe the industry to be upon more solid foundations than ever before. "Upon one point I am well assured, that the increased demands of the world for iron and steel are chiefly to be met by the United States, Great Britain and Germany are now running up to their fullest capacity, although Great Britain shows this year's even a slight decline in product. The demand which is to come beyond the present production is to be the prize of the American manufacturer, and unless the present activity creates capacity far beyond all possible demands, as is to be feared, manufacturers should obtain profitable prices for some time to come. The country has never entered upon a period of activity under conditions so favorable. Many years of inactivity and saving, splendid crops for two years sold at high prices to the foreigner, great advance methods, of production and an enormous trade balance in our favor—all these elements combined justify the optimistic views which prevail. Our iron and steel manufacturers deserve prosperity for a time for they have had a hard struggle for years."

Continue planting in the garden now to keep the ground occupied and secure a supply of pure vegetables all through the season.

Mexico As a Competitor.

Denver.—A special to the News from El Paso, Tex., says: The Compania Industrial Mexicana of Chihuahua, one of the largest foundries and makers of mining machinery in Mexico, under the management of Juan Creel, has just opened a branch office and warehouse in El Paso, and the manager announced that it was the purpose of his company to sell mining machinery, etc., in all parts of Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas, and that he was prepared to compete with American factories North and East.

J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited. South San Francisco, Cal.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++

Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues

Leave Orders at Postoffice.

South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

Pamphlet, but true. Usury produces both wealth and penury.

No one has suggested holding Colonel Ingersoll responsible for the prevalence of political suicide.

The wedding of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Virginia Fair is another illustration of the tendency of capital to coalesce.

By the time the various powers get all they want China will be a grand succession of open doorways without the doors.

It seems only fair that when a man is "half dead with fright" he should be able to collect \$500 on a \$1,000 life insurance policy.

Blushing is now said to be a disease. Apparently the youth of the present generation have been pretty freely vaccinated for it.

An Englishman is inventing a flying machine with which to cross the Atlantic. But if he really wants to see us he would better come by boat.

The total length of the world's cables is now 170,000 miles. With a wire from San Francisco to Manila via Honolulu the circuit will be complete.

The public may expect to see another of those pure reading matter, top-of-column prospectuses from Nikola Tesla on wireless telegraphy any fine morning.

The loss of a \$300,000 home is almost as serious a matter for a Vanderbilt as the thoughtful acceptance of a Canadian quarter is for the majority of his countrymen.

A woman gave her fiancé a gold-mounted whisky cup and a laundry bag, and still he proved faithless. Such base ingratitude is past belief. She must have sent him cigars.

Another good old superstition shattered. A woman has been poisoned by the scratch of a rabbit, and is willing to admit that there are some things luckier than the left hind foot of the picturesque rodent.

It is a curious fact that it's only the men who have ill-treated their wives who think that they have the right to murder them. Within the last few weeks the news columns have had numerous instances of this sort of thing.

A 5-year-old boy in Philadelphia fell from a third-story window and escaped injury by lighting on the head of a man wearing a high hat. The usefulness of the high hat may now be regarded as demonstrated, even though its beauty may be questioned.

First impressions go a long way toward shaping one's success or failure in life. The impression made upon business firms by the quality of printing upon the stationery used by an applicant for credit or for some other favor often determines the fate of the application. Neatly printed stationery is the only sort that any business man can afford to use.

That old song "Comrades" will have a new significance in the light of the fact that its words were sung by the gallant American soldiers who were wounded in the advance of MacArthur's division as they were carried back to the hospital. "Comrades" indeed they were, pressing onward in the face of a deadly fire and under a tropical sun more deadly than rebel bullets. And proud indeed must Americans be of the men who sang "Comrades" at such a time.

Arkansas legislators have passed a game law that will subject to a fine a woman who wears a stuffed bird on her hat. If these kinds of attacks on our cherished institutions are to continue it will soon be declared a misdemeanor for a fashionably attired woman to wear live bugs as ornaments, even when suspended by a chain and allowed moderate liberty. Our Audubon society friends are laying up trouble for themselves. It is only a step to the declaration of a ban on ostrich plumes and other staples of feminine headgear, and woe betide the iconoclast who attempts this final blow at the prerogatives of the fair sex.

The harder one tries to approach a high ideal, the more it seems to recede from him. But the virtue is in the striving, not in having attained. "Not the fruit of experience, but experience itself is the end," wrote Walter Pater. That diligent student who worked at logic and mathematics for more than forty years, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," once wrote: "I hope that in the next world all knowledge will not be given to me suddenly, but that I shall gradually grow wiser, for the acquiring of knowledge is to me the real pleasure." And a wiser man than Lewis Carroll wrote: "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect; but I follow after—I press toward the mark."

A new product known as "devitrified glass"—broken glass brought to a desired molecular condition by a special process of heating—has made its appearance in France, according to the report of the United States consul at Lyons. It possesses all the properties of glass except its transparency, and it

can be made to assume any form, from paving blocks to the most artistic designs, and to resemble any variety of stone used as constructive material. In the form of variegated blocks, it has been tried in paving one of the main thoroughfares of Lyons. The test has been satisfactory. The glass is more durable than stone, is as cheap, and is less liable to gather and retain dirt. Architects are already suggesting its use as material for house-building, and thus the ancient saw which inculcates the infideliousness of stone-throwing by people who live in glass houses may, ere long, find a basis in substantial fact, in place of what has heretofore been a purely rhetorical admonition.

What may not be the result of the practical application of wireless telegraphy? In answering that question the dreamer will have an opportunity to let his imagination run riot. When wires are no longer needed how much will the cost of establishing and maintaining a telegraph system be lessened? What effect will it have on the postoffice department? How many letters that now go by mail will then go by telegraph, especially in the business world? And what effect, if any, will it have on the long-distance telephone? These are all pertinent questions, for the experiments made by Guglielmo Marconi between England and France have demonstrated that the commercial use of wireless telegraphy is something that we may confidently expect at an early date. To Marconi belongs the credit of developing and applying the principle discovered by Nikola Tesla and explained by him in a pamphlet issued eight or nine years ago. The scientific world was inclined to scoff then, but Marconi saw the pamphlet, became interested in the subject and worked out the details, with the result that he has sent messages across the English channel, a distance of thirty-two miles. If this can be done it follows that the Atlantic Ocean will soon prove no barrier, and then the expensive cables may be abandoned. In a commercial way the possibilities of this discovery are certainly almost limitless.

That we are upon the eve of the development of a mighty mechanical force for the manufacture of power, greater than either steam or electricity, seems evident. This new force is liquid air. Chas. E. Tripler, of New York, has demonstrated in a series of experiments the practicability of the application of this new force to the development of power. Mr. Tripler takes 800 gallons of ordinary air, and by compression and cold reduces it to one gallon of a liquid that looks like glycerine. It retains its form at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero. On the same principle that water becomes steam on the application of heat, and under a greater degree of heat superheated steam, so liquid air as it warms expands into vapor and then into air. By controlling this expansion a new motive for the use of transportation companies on sea and land, for factories, furnaces and for every other purpose for which steam and electricity are now used is developed. The expansive force of this new power is equal to 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and without an exhaust pipe the pressure is so great there is now no material of sufficient strength to restrain it. Unlike water, however, it needs the application of no artificial heat, but on account of its intense cold contact with the atmosphere causes it to boil and evaporate like water on a hot plate. While this may seem much like lifting one's self over a fence by one's boot straps, or perpetual motion, at the same time Mr. Tripler has demonstrated that this new power will reproduce itself without the application of any outside agency. The first gallon or two is made by the use of coal or any other ordinary fuel, just as ice is made in a factory, but thereafter he is able to reproduce ten gallons of the fluid by the expenditure of two. A railway locomotive or steamship will therefore create its own power from the atmosphere as it passes along, and the factory engineer will simply turn the key on an air pipe, start his machine and manufacture this power as he needs it with no other cost than the wear of the machinery.

Langley's Devotion to His Mother.
Prof. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has many sides to his character. His love for children is well known, and he is frequently seen walking or driving with one of his little companions, who seem to rest him more than any other society. He has recently dedicated a poem at the National Museum to his wee favorites, and shows his sympathy and affection for them constantly and in many ways.

This eminent scientist's love and tenderness for his mother, an old lady now, whose chief pride is in her son, is equally characteristic. An article attacking one of his theories appeared some time ago in a New England daily. Prof. Langley carried it in great distress of mind to a friend to see if the many misstatements it contained could not be corrected.

"I do not care for it myself," he said earnestly, "but I am much worried for fear it may trouble my mother."—Saturday Evening Post.

Phonographs as Royal Messengers.
Queen Victoria recently sent a message to King Menelik, of Abyssinia, on the cylinder of a phonograph. The novelty of the proceeding so pleased the Negus that he ordered a salute fired by his artillery in honor of the occasion.

By the time a girl has reached 18, her mother has learned every wedding cake recipe in her cook book by heart.

Unless the hotel guests put up the landlord must shut up.

CHAT OF THE CHURCH.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

News Notes from All Lands Regarding Their Religious Thought and Movement—What the Great Denominations Are Doing.



RISING from our bed a few mornings ago, after a night of most refreshing slumber, we felt as if we could do with ease and delight all the work the day might bring and hastened to our office with a singing heart. When we reached it, however, we found that at least twenty-five letters, many of them demanding thorough reading and careful answers, were lying on our table. In the course of the morning six or eight friends whom we are always glad to see dropped in and talked of matters relating to the welfare of the church. Several persons who desired assistance in getting employment or counsel about other things, and to whom it was proper that we should listen with perfect courtesy, paid us visits. At the close of the day, though much wearied in body and in mind, we found that it had been impossible for us to touch a single one of the special tasks we had hoped to complete. Very naturally a shade of regret passed over our mind and we could not repress the feeling that the day had been largely lost. Most busy people, we suppose, have frequent experiences of this kind. In fact, it is likely that when the close of life's last day comes, every thoughtful man will be more or less oppressed with the deep conviction that his whole existence on earth has been largely occupied with small affairs, to the exclusion of more important concerns. But there is a view of such matters which gives some relief. The design which God has in view for us is the perfecting of our characters. If this design be accomplished, whether by one means or another, all will be well. We may not succeed in carrying out the great enterprises which we propose to ourselves. It is possible that God will find it necessary to wreck those enterprises in order to give us a due sense of our limitations and weaknesses, and to make us conscious of our dependence on Him. If so, let us not complain. There are some virtues which thrive best in an atmosphere of defeat and disappointment. The man who resents the thought of bothering with little things is the very one, in all probability, who needs the discipline of drudgery most. It is the part of wisdom and religion to face whatever duties our Heavenly Father may see fit to send us, and to attend to them with the most conscientious thoroughness, assured that in the end we shall find such a course best for ourselves, both in time and in eternity.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Pastor of a Rich Church.
Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell, called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in succession to Rev. Dr. John Hall, is an eminent British Presbyterian divine who is highly regarded in his own



REV. DR. CONNELL.
country. At present Dr. Connell is on a tour of inspection of the Presbyterian missions in China and India. Dr. Connell has been ever a keen admirer of America and its institutions, and for this reason, apart from his capacities as a minister and his eloquence as a pulpit orator, he will be especially pleasing to the members of the famous Fifth Avenue Church.

Their Knowledge Defective.
Some men have no Bible but what they see in the lives of professed Christians, and hence their knowledge of religion is often defective and the conclusions reached are frequently erroneous. The human manifestation of the divine teachings may be better to them than no revelation, but the full, correct and authoritative rule of faith and practice is solely and pre-eminently found in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. He who goes by them need not err in judgment or in living.

The Final Comfort.
The only final comfort is God, and He relieves the soul always in its suffering; not from its suffering—nay, He relieves the soul by its suffering, by the new knowledge and possession of Himself which could only come through that atmosphere of pain.—Phillips Brooks.

Idlers and Workers.
I do not know which is most wonderful and most sad—the sight of the idlers who do nothing, or of the workers who enjoy nothing but working for themselves. Both are enslaved. They

have given their hearts away to the world, a sordid boon. Both have the world's reward—the idler his pleasure, the worker his success; and both have also the spiritual punishment—loss of the true use of life, and the inward joyfulness which darkens their declining years.—Rev. Stopford Brooke.

Thou Knowest.
Kind Father, round Thy sacred knee
Thy children humbly press,
And giving up their hearts to Thee,
Invoke Thy dear caress.

Thou knowest all their thoughts and deeds,
And when to cheer and chide;
And knowest best their varied needs,
And how their steps to guide.

And oh! how sweet to seek Thy ways
And feel Thy tender care;
How more than bliss to have Thy praise—
Thy Godly smile to share.

He Is Blest.
When all our hopes are gone,
Thy well our hands keep toiling on
For others' sake;

For strength to bear is found in duty done,
For he is blest, indeed, who learns to make
The joy of others cure his own heartache.

Belief in Christ.
To believe in Christ is to be like Him,
all other faith is a mere mist of words
dissolving into empty air. To live our
human lives as he lived his—purely, lovingly, righteously—is to share His eternity.—Lucy Larcom.

All Over the World.
M. Charles Fernandez, a native of Geneva, has been general secretary of the central international committee of the Y. M. C. A. on the continent of Europe for more than twenty years.

At the recent dedication of the Jewish synagogue of Bradford, Pa., the sermon was preached by Rev. Augustus R. Kieffer, D. D., rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, in that city.

Of the 6,000 Japanese on the Pacific coast, 800 are Christians, and there are a number of regularly organized churches among them that are entirely self-supporting. They also contribute very liberally to foreign missions.

The first missionary entered Japan in 1859. The first Christian convert was baptized in 1864, and in 1872 the first church was organized. Now there are over 40,000 converts and a Christian community of 150,000 in that country.

Baroness de Hirsch has given 2,000,000 francs for the maintenance of manufacturing in which Jews dismissed from Christian firms may find employment. It is stated that thousands of Jews, victims of anti-Semitism in Alsace, were thrown out of employment, and she has taken this means of ameliorating their lot.

The clergy register in New York, a new feature of modern religious enterprise, keeps a list of prominent clergymen who are available to take a service at short notice. The list includes the clergyman's name and his permanent and temporary address. It also includes prominent preachers of all denominations and of all countries, and those who keep the register know all about each man on their list.

ANCIENT BARBERS.

Big Men in Egypt and Worked Over-time.

The cult of the beard, according to the ancient Jewish writers, started in the Garden of Eden. Adam, they tell us, was several miles in height, and was furnished with a prodigious beard, which reached to his middle. The ancient Jews, presumably on account of this believed Edenic origin, held the beard in such esteem that they considered it a greater insult to seize a man by his beard than to tread on his corns. They cherished the hair on their faces as the callow youth of to-day does his adolescent mustache, trimmed it in various forms, perfumed it with odorous substances, and cut it only as a sign of great affliction. So far did they carry their veneration for its dignity that laws were actually passed regarding the manner of its wearing.

The barber's lot was a happy one in the land of Egypt, where the people had such a high regard for the tonsorial art that the majority of the men shaved not only the face, but the entire head, and capped their bald pates with wigs, while the priests went even further and shaved the entire body every third day. With this constant scraping of chins going on, the barber's trade was an important one in the home of the Pharaohs, and its followers were kept busily running throughout the length and breadth of the land from early morning until sunset. They carried their tools in an open-mouthed basket, and their razors were shaped like a small hatchet, with a curved handle.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Surgeon's Plaster.
Although court plaster is useful in protecting small scratches or abrasions of the skin from harm, it should not be used over any considerable cut or wound in process of healing. These will heal much faster if simply covered with a bit of soft linen, held in place at the ends with strips of surgeon's plaster.

On His Mother's Account.
Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was recently shown a criticism of one of his theories and asked what he thought of it. "I do not care for it myself," he replied, "but I am worried for fear it may trouble my mother."

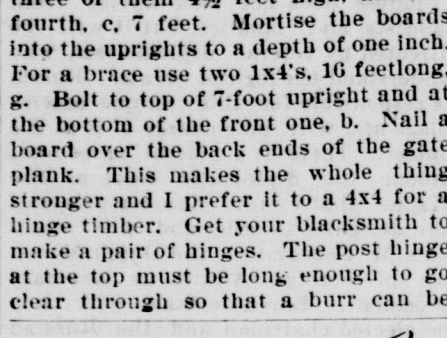
Just Plain "Shanty."
Asked how he pronounced "Shanty" in the title of his poem, "The Last Chanty," Rudyard Kipling replied, "The really elegant pronounce it as it is spelled, but those who know what they are talking about call it 'Shanty.'"

When a small boy isn't doing anything else he eats something.

AGRICULTURAL



Swings Both Ways.
The gate shown in the illustration 1 have used for years and find it safe and cheap, writes George James, in an agricultural exchange. The horizontal boards, a, are six inches wide and 14 feet long. The uprights, b, are 2x4, three of them 4 1/2 feet high, and the fourth, c, 7 feet. Mortise the boards into the uprights to a depth of one inch. For a brace use two 1x4's, 16 feet long, g. Bolt to top of 7-foot upright and at the bottom of the front one, b. Nail a board over the back ends of the gate plank. This makes the whole thing stronger and I prefer it to a 4x4 for a hinge timber. Get your blacksmith to make a pair of hinges. The post hinge at the top must be long enough to go clear through so that a burr can be

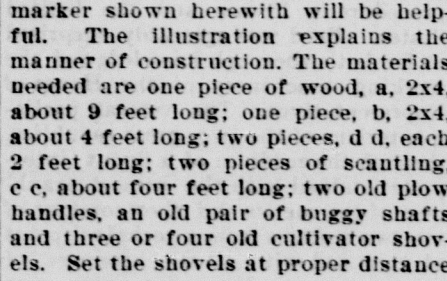


placed on the end. As the gate swings, this is tightened. The bottom one can simply be driven into the post. It should have a shoulder to rest against.

Covering Wounds in Trees.
Mr. Peter Van Vechten, Milwaukee, Wis., agrees with Meehan's monthly that the wounds made in the stems of roses by pruning or otherwise should have the wood preserved to keep it from decay till the new bark and wood extends over it, but he thinks gum

shellac dissolved in alcohol far better than paint. He advises to put the shellac into a wide-mouthed bottle, cover it with alcohol, and let it stand twenty-four hours, when it may be applied with a swab or brush. It serves, as nearly as may be, as the substance of bark; is not affected by heat or cold or wet or dry weather, and retains the sap up to the cut, healing the wound without a scar. Any limbs cut off square on top will leave a dead end from 6 inches to a foot, which will eventually die and rot off. Limbs should be cut off slanting—never square on top—as is often done.—Meehan's Monthly.

Improved Corn Marker.
There are but few farmers who now plant corn by hand, but I know of some who do so. For those the improved marker shown herewith will be helpful. The illustration explains the manner of construction. The materials needed are one piece of wood, a, 2x4, about 9 feet long; one piece, b, 2x4, about 4 feet long; two pieces, c, d, each 2 feet long; two pieces of scantling, e, c, about four feet long; two old plow handles, an old pair of buggy shafts and three or four old cultivator shovels. Set the shovels at proper distance



apart to make row of the required width.—J. G. Althouse, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Lay Two Hundred Eggs.
How can we produce hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a cow milker, as for a good trotter or a good jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay 150 per year. From these we will pick out layers, and so on until 200 or better are the result. At the same time, it is just as essential to breed out of males from prolific layers as it is the females; in fact, it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency, and thus check every attempt in progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from the hen which lays 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs as it is that the hen should be from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.—Poultry Herald.

Molasses-Fed Mules.
The largest sugar planter in Texas is J. W. Cunningham, whose plantation and refinery are located at Sugarland. The crop is cultivated and harvested by convicts who are leased from the State. Several hundred mules are employed on the plantation, and Mr. Cunningham introduced a new food for them a few years ago. This food is pure, black molasses, and the animals are fed nothing else throughout the year. Large troughs have been built in the stables, into which the molasses

is conducted direct from the refinery through pipes. The mules have a great fondness for the molasses, and they are kept in prime condition all the time. The molasses fed to these work animals is of a coarse quality, and would command only a low price in the market. It is much cheaper than corn or oats.

Treatment of Mange on Hogs.
Scourf, or mange, is sometimes very difficult to cure. It is caused by a tiny mite that burrows in the skin, and in order to cure the disease we must remove the cause. The most effective method of cure is to be found in local treatment. Sulphur taken internally will be found helpful.

The first cure, however, should be to see that the pens and sleeping quarters are frequently disinfected with crude carbolic acid and lime. The surface affected should be treated with a salve made as follows: Four ounces of salicylic acid, the same amount of hypsulphite of sodium, eight ounces of lard, and a small amount of beeswax to make the mixture firm. The lard should be melted over a slow fire, and while it is warm enough still to remain liquid stir in the other ingredients slowly until they are thoroughly mixed. When cold apply to the diseased skin of the hog every day until a cure is effected.

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How He Salted the Calf.

A Jefferson County farmer hired a very inexperienced boy out of the reformatory to help about the place. One morning he told the lad to go and salt the calf in the pasture. The boy took about a quart of salt, rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked the hair all off the calf's back and tried to lick the hide off, too. The farmer tried to catch the calf and wash it off, but the creature, thinking he wanted to lick, too, kept out of his way. The boy, calf and farmer are all unhappy. The colts are the only ones that got any fun out of it.—The "End Man," in Denver Field and Farm.

Feeding Large and Small Chicks.
Where large and small chicks run at large in the same lot the feeding of them becomes a difficult matter, as the larger crowd the weaker and take most of the food.

Get one or more big but low dry



goods or grocery boxes and remove a part of each side, as shown in the cut, making the opening just high enough to permit the smaller chicks to enter. Stretch a wire from side to side at the top and throw feed inside for the younger broods. They will quickly learn to stand for their own quarters when the feed dish appears.—American Agriculturist.

Grasses for Arid Plains.

Considerable success has attended the efforts of Secretary Wilson to introduce grasses that will thrive upon the arid plains of the West. A variety from the steppes of Russia, known to scientists as bromus inermis, which was imported last year by the Department of Agriculture, has stood a six months' drought in California without losing a plant. With the return of rain the plants immediately revived and took on a luxuriant growth which reached a height of two feet. The roots of this Russian grass penetrate the soil to a considerable depth in search of moisture, and for that reason it can survive a drought that would burn up any grass heretofore known to the West. The experts of the department have other grasses under experiment, and it is probable they will succeed in transforming much of the arid wastes into grazing lands. To assist in accomplishing this result, the Secretary advocates the renting of lands in the arid regions. He desires the co-operation of grazers, who are now indifferent to the preservation of the lands and will do nothing to improve them.—Chicago Record.

Monograms on Apples.

A French fruit grower turns out apples with monograms inscribed on them by nature. Anybody's crest or monogram can be secured. When the apples are the size of walnuts they are covered with paper bags, which keep them green. When the maximum size is reached the first bags are replaced by others, which have the crest or monogram stenciled into them. When a stencil is used the monogram comes out red on a green ground. If yellow or green on a red ground is desired, the monogram is cut out and pasted on the apples.

The total deaths last year in the army, including the retired list, were 109. This is the largest mortality in any year of which we have any record. In 1862 the total deaths were 104, in 1863 they were 89, and in 1864 in all 91. There were only eleven deaths in 1869. From 1866 to 1897, inclusive, the deaths in the army were 1,428. This is an average of 44.6 for each of the thirty-two years, commencing with 1866.

If there's nothing in a name it's queer what becomes of the things a man sometimes puts in his wife's name.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the base of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice.

—Miss JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis. If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

He Didn't Need It.

Could the funny sayings and incidents at the tenants' dinners in Scotland be collected they would make an unrivaled book of humor. Mistakes of amusing and sometimes embarrassing nature occur frequently at such functions. One story is told of a guest at a Scottish tenants' dinner who tasted ice cream for the first time on that occasion. He pushed a large spoonful of the frozen mixture into his mouth and jumped from his chair with agony expressed on his face. He let out a yell and cried out, "Ow, ow, ma rotten tooth!" and could not be induced to eat any more.

At another Scottish affair of the kind a good old farmer was seated next to the hostess. She served him a bit of savory omelet, which seemed to cause the old man deep disappointment. His idea of an omelet had always been a dessert with sugar, or fruit or jams, and after tasting the sample before him he turned to the hostess and said, "Weel, ma lady, I canna compliment you on your puddin'."

The late Duke of Buccleuch told a story of a tenant at one of the farmers' dinners on his estates who was asked by the duchess if he would take some rhubarb, a dish she was fond of. The farmer was surprised, but answered politely, "I'm muckle obliged to your grace, but I dinna need it."

Forest Reservations.

The 80 forest reservations of the United States embrace an area of 40,000,000 acres in 13 states and territories. Seven are in the state of California, the largest of which, the Sierra forest reserve, includes 4,000,000 acres. Within the past 35 years it is estimated that 11,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of timber on public land have been destroyed by forest fires.

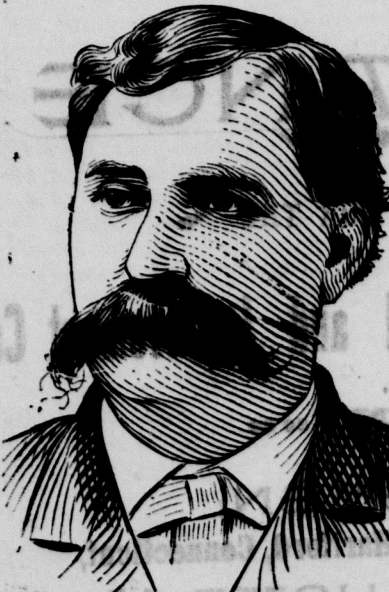
She Was Disengaged.

Afternoon Caller—Is Miss Lippitt disengaged?
Nanette—I'm afraid so, ma'am. I just see her young man hurry down the front steps with the diamond ring she's been wearing.—Boston Traveler.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Caused by Internal Catarrh Promptly Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. J. H. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Louisiana State Legislature, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na for catarrh:



Hon. J. H. Caldwell.

"I have used Pe-ru-na for a number of years with the very best results for catarrhal diseases. I shall never be without it. I never fail to recommend it when an opportunity presents itself."—J. H. Caldwell, Robeline, La.
Gilbert Hofer, Grays, Ky., says in a letter dated March 7th, 1904: "I have used four bottles of Pe-ru-na and I am well of my catarrh, and it cured my Bright's disease. I had been troubled for two years. I weigh twenty pounds more than I did before I was taken sick. I shall never be without Pe-ru-na." Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

UNEXPLORED LANDS.

PARTS OF THE WORLD OF WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN.

Scientists Striving to Increase Man's Knowledge of Them—In the Americas, Asia, as Well as in Africa, Are Fields for Geographical Research.

There is more geography every day. Governments, societies, committees and private individuals are busy making it to the satisfaction of themselves and the general public, school children excepted. The principal regions that as yet are unexplored are distributed pretty evenly outside of the United States and Europe. There are several in Canada, one just to the east and another just to the west of Hudson Bay, and also considerable areas up to the east and north of the Klondike country. In South America there are five large areas in the vast forest region drained by the tributaries of the Amazon, besides considerable territory in Patagonia. There are large areas of the desert of Sahara, where, as Sir Richard Burton says, "the hand of man has never set foot," and also along the upper Nile, but the rest of the continent, some nine-tenths of the whole, is no longer "dark." The unexplored part of Australia is hardly one per cent. of the whole. Greenland is pretty well known. Southern Arabia has a large piece of untraveled territory. Tibet still holds out against all attacks by white men, and in northern and in eastern Siberia there are broad expanses about which one may still imagine things. The north pole and the south pole are as unknown as can be, but assaults on them are multiplying.

The poles are particularly seductive to explorers. Their location is so definite. To get to either one means to go to the limit, an achievement that cannot be outdone. It would win more enduring fame probably than any other

one place where the party spent some time the temperature at 5 a. m. was 30 degrees, and rose by noon to 107 degrees. Count Zichy hopes to reach Peking in October.

K. I. Bogdanovich, the geologist, is exploring the region west of Kamchatka. He has worked day after day when the spirit thermometer recorded 40 to 50 degrees, and believes he has discovered the "snow pole."

Capt. Deasy has been working from headquarters at Yarkand trying to ascend the Yarkand River. He has explored the Takal and Makan Rivers pretty thoroughly and tried to penetrate Northern Tibet, across the Kin Lun, but the absence of any vegetation and a range of snow-capped mountains have hindered him, as also the hostility of the Amban of Keria. So he went to Aksai Chin by way of Polu.

Herr Stadling has been to the delta of the Lena looking for traces of Andree, but without success. He was wrecked on an island 170 miles from the river's mouth, but some natives rescued him. He reached Anabar on a reindeer sledge and then went down Tarmyn Lake to Yenesei.

Advancing on the Poles. Andree's ill-fated attempt to reach the pole reminds one of the project of some Frenchmen who are planning a balloon voyage in a warmer climate. Lieutenant Gabes, with two balloon experts, Leo Dey and Captain Dides, hopes to sail by the aid of northwest winds from the Gulf of Gabes to the middle Niger.

Besides the Andree search expedition under Stadling, Mr. Peary is working north with the good ship Windward and a company of Newfoundland sealers used to traveling ice fields. Captain Sverdrup, Nansen's friend, has been battling in the same direction with that tight little craft, the Fram. Mr. Edward Bay, a young Dane of wealth and much enthusiasm for science, who was with Captain Ryder's Greenland expedition, is wintering on Melville Bay with a friend and a party of Eskimos from the northeastern Danish col-

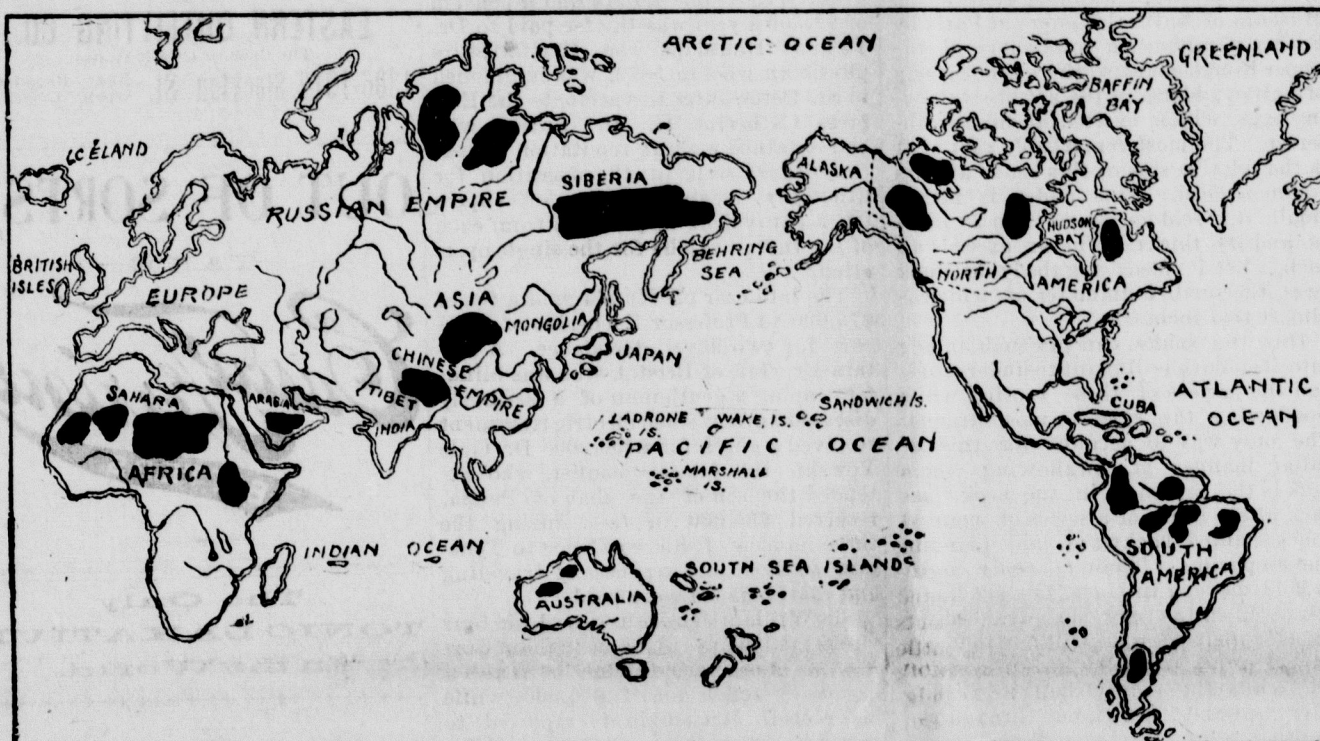
lony is completed, however, there will be work for an army of nearly 50,000 men and women. Under the law of 1889, which provided for the taking of the census of 1890 and of subsequent censuses, the Census office is made a bureau in the Department of the Interior. The superintendent is



WM. R. MERRIAM.

given an organization consisting of a chief clerk, a disbursing officer, ten chiefs of division, and stenographers, statistical experts, and clerks enough to enable him to do his work. For the census of 1900 at least 3,000 clerks will be needed. This force prepares all schedules and blanks, devises methods of accounts, and gets ready for actual work in the field.

The whole country is then divided into 300 great districts, called supervisors' districts. These supervisors are appointed by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. Under the law of 1889 each supervisor receives a sum of \$125, in addition to which he gets \$1 per thousand of population enumerated in thickly populated and \$1.40 per thousand in thinly populated districts. This gives a sliding



SOME OF THE UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

physical act that man is capable of. The first man at the pole will be the man of his time. Yet the practical gain for the world will not be great, even when both poles are discovered. We may then learn something new about ocean depths or land altitudes, and something about ocean currents, some meteorological observation and perhaps some astronomical measurements; hardly more than this. There is absolutely no commercial or political advantage that the most ardent expansionist can imagine. Enduring fame for the individual, but that is all.

One of the most interesting of the many expeditions now busy adding to the enlightenment of mankind and to the geographical perplexities of youth is that which left England a year ago to explore Torres Straits, Borneo, and various islands of the South Pacific. The explorers have a cinematograph, several phonographs, a half dozen cameras, besides a variety of instruments for testing the nervous organizations of the natives. There is the algometer, for measuring pain; an aethesometer, to test the aboriginal sense of beauty; an asphygmometer, for the savage pulse; Galton's whistles, for ear tests, together with drums, tuning forks and time markers for visual and auditory signals in measuring reaction time.

The Imperial Academy of Science of Vienna has sent Dr. D. H. Muller, professor Semitic languages, to Southern Arabia, with Dr. Alfred Zahn and Prof. Oskar Simony, of the Imperial Institute of Geology. King Oscar of Sweden has interested himself in this expedition. He placed the steamer Gottfried at Dr. Muller's disposal, and induced his friend, Count Karl Landsberg, the famous Swedish Arabist, to go along. The Count has lived many years on the south coast of Arabia, and has won the friendship of several of the sheiks there.

Count Zichy is hard at work in Central Asia and Siberia searching for remnants of Hittite and Elamite. Johann Janko, the celebrated geologist and ethnologist, and two other scientists are in the party. They set out from Tiflis and have traveled through Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk and in the region of Lake Balkash. The Count hopes to find the records Batu Khan seized and took home with him after his famous raid into Europe in 1241. He has not found these records yet, but writes home that he has made interesting studies of manners and customs in Ugra, Mongolia and the Buralat country, where the Shamans are. He has also learned much of the Magyars and succeeded in persuading a lama to photograph Begodo Gegen, the presiding deity in one of the great temples. At-

ones, and will soon be striking further north.

Sir George Newnes, the proprietor of the Strand Magazine, has sent an expedition on the Southern Cross, which has been making its way south during the past five months. Borchgrevink is in charge. With him are Louis Bernacchi, the famous magnetician, and the zoologists, H. Hanse and Hugh Evans. So late as Nov. 20, 1898, they reported "all well" to the British steamer Ruahine. The Belgian Government has sent Captain Gerlach south for the same purpose—to find the south pole. This party is on a steamer that is to put in each winter at Australia to recoup, and then to start out again as soon as the ice begins to break. A German committee on Antarctic research proposes sending Dr. E. von Doygalski to work along the meridian of Kerguelen Land, on the west side of Victoria Land. This point of attack, owing to its relative position with regard to the observatories at Melbourne and at Mauritius, will, it is thought, advantage magnetic investigations.

Africa, besides having balloonists sailing over its great desert, has a good number of explorers at work mapping her rivers, lakes and mountains. Major Gibbons is on the Upper Zambesi; Lieutenant Lemaire and a Belgian and eight other Europeans, including Dr. Holub, are to make Lake Miverny by the Nyasa route; Dr. Passage is in the Nagami Lake region; Captain Chatlin is taking some Belgians up to the headwaters of the Nile, and Sir John Kirk, Dr. P. L. Sclater and others are at work in Central Africa.

Prof. Paladini has gone to Lake Urmia from Tabriz to study the reported rise in the level of that body of water, which the Archbishop of Philippopolis says threatens the whole surrounding country, having already submerged villages that five years ago were ten miles from its borders.

All these expeditions are working to increase the world's knowledge of geography, mineralogy and sociology, and there are fields still open for other adventurous spirits.

HOW THE CENSUS IS TAKEN.

Great Army of Men and Women Who Perform This Work.

Announcement has been made that Superintendent of the Census William R. Merriam has decided to select the 300 census supervisors during the coming summer and that patriots who desire to serve their country in that capacity had better begin work on their Senators and Congressmen who control these appointments. Before the

scale of remuneration, but no supervisor is to get less than \$500. The first duty of the supervisors is to divide their supervisors' districts into enumeration districts and report these divisions to the superintendent. The supervisors then select an enumerator for each of the smaller districts. In thickly settled communities the population of an enumerators' district should not exceed 2,500. An enumerator in such communities should complete this work in two weeks. In thinly populated districts and in the country thirty days are allowed by law. In 1890 the number of enumerators was about 42,000. In 1900 there will be many more.

Each enumerator must be a resident of his district and preference is given to men honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States. The law of 1889 allows two cents for each name entered on the enumerator's schedule, except in sparsely settled communities, where two and one-half cents may be paid. For each name relating to a soldier's or sailor's widow he gets five cents and for the facts about each death two cents. For securing the facts about each farm 15 cents is the pay and for each factory 20 cents. Where the enumerators are paid by the day \$6 is the maximum.

Of course, the gathering of the names is a small part of the work of the Census bureau. Special agents are sent out to collect data on a great number of important subjects and an enormous amount of detail information is poured into the Census bureau at Washington, where it is classified and prepared for publication.

Army Pay in 1846.

In 1846 the rates of pay in the American Army, including the money value of commutations allowed, were as follows, the amounts given being for the month: Major-General, \$308; Brigadier-General, \$262.50; Colonel, \$174; Lieutenant Colonel, \$145; Major, \$120; Captain, \$70.50; First Lieutenant, \$60.50; Second Lieutenant, \$61.50. This was the pay of infantry and artillery. The pay of officers of cavalry and staff officers was as follows: Colonel, \$199; Lieutenant Colonel, \$170; Major, \$149; Captain, \$114.50; First Lieutenant, \$80.83; Second Lieutenant, \$89.83. It will be observed that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the average pay of officers.

Women are foolish if they believe the fool things men say when they are in love.

The life of a cloak model is a trying one.

Nervous People.

Nervous people not only suffer themselves but cause more or less misery to everyone around them. They are fretful, easily worried and therefore a worry to others.

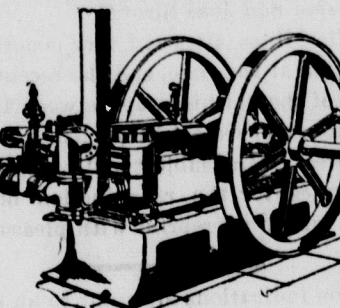
When everything annoys you; when your pulse beats excessively; when you are startled at the least unexpected sound, your nerves are in a bad state and should be promptly attended to.

Nervousness is a question of nutrition. Food for the nerves is what you need to put you right, and the best nerve food in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

They give strength and tone to every nerve in the body, and make despondent, easily irritated people feel that life has renewed its charms. Here is proof:

Miss Cora Watrous, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. C. Watrous, of 61 Clarion St., Bradford, Pa., was seized with a nervous disorder which threatened to end her life. Eminent physicians agreed the trouble was from impoverished blood, but failed to give relief. Mr. Watrous heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were highly recommended for nervous disorders, and gave them a trial. Before the first box had been taken the pain in her head ceased, and she was stronger than ever before. "My daughter's life was saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mrs. Watrous. "Her condition was almost hopeless when she commenced taking them, but now she is strong and healthy. I cannot recommend these pills too highly."—Bradford (Pa.) Era.

The full name is on each package. Sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y. Price 50¢ per box; 6 boxes \$2.50.



Remember 1897=8?

Dry season, wasn't it? Maybe next year will be dry, too,—then what? Better send TO-DAY for our Catalog—we've sold 1,600 pumping plants.

Hercules Gas Engine Works
305 MARKET ST., San Francisco, Cal.

The term "infantry" soldiers originated with the Spanish and was first applied to the military force employed by an infant, or young Prince of Spain, to rescue his father from the Moors.

All the land above the sea level would not fill up more than one-third of the Atlantic ocean.

There was a young man from Lenore,
Who boldly went off to the war;
The "beef" made him sick,
He recovered quite quick.
By the prompt use of old Jesse Moore.

"And you say the idiot of a teacher told you that you had an extravagant fool of a father?"
"That's what he meant."
"But what did he say?"
"He said it was criminal folly to waste money on the education of such a chump as I am."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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English Breakfast
Oolong Ideal Blend

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This cure, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles, is cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy.
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Carburetor of Iodine Pocket Inhaler.
A guaranteed cure for Catarrh and Consumption. All druggists, \$1.00. W. H. Smith & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop'rs.

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Makes Fine Suds.

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Particulars and testimonials in plain sealed letter. Write for them. FRENCH DRUG CO., 381 & 383 Pearl St., New York

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Something to purify your blood—take away those pains in the back; those terrible headaches? Why don't you take a remedy that has cured thousands—
Moore's Revealed Remedy
Everybody that has given it a fair trial recommends it. One bottle here. Easy to take, \$1.00 per bottle at your druggist's.

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ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache, Dizziness, Remove Pimples and Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion and Prevent Bileousness. Do not Grip or Sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. DR. BOSANKO, CO., Philadelphia, Penna. Sold by Druggists.

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IF you have served in the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast and Geodetic Survey, and are entitled to a pension, write to HATHAWAY, BICKFORD, Washington, D. C., they will receive quick replies. 5th St. N. Y. Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

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S. F. N. U. No. 883. New Series No. 22.

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

LIVE STOCK BUSINESS OF 1898, MARKED BY HIGH PRICES AND HEAVY LOSSES OF STOCK.

The past year has been one of booming prices for live stock. In twelve months the prices for A 1 steers have gone from 5 to 10 cents per pound. Men who have cattle fit for market are minting money. How long this condition will last is a question. The phenomenal advance in prices is due to enlarged demand and a sufficient supply. Among the causes which have contributed to the big boom in prices has been the heavy percentage of mortality on the stock ranges and among farm animals. In this connection the following statement from the Report of Agriculture upon the losses of farm animals for the year ending March 31, 1899, will prove of interest to our readers:

"Losses of Farm Animals.—The estimated percentage of mortality among farm animals, swine excepted, was higher during the twelve months ending March 31, 1899, than for many years past. The total loss from exposure and disease was over 7,500,000 head, of which swine constituted 41.9 per cent, sheep 29.3 per cent, cattle 24.7 per cent, and horses 4.2 per cent. The losses of swine and horses were practically all from disease, but in the case of cattle and sheep the loss from disease was considerably less than that from exposure. On the basis of the average values, as ascertained on January 1 last, the estimated loss from exposure aggregated about \$26,000,000 and that from disease about \$49,000,000, or a total of \$75,000,000, five-sixths of which may be said to be theoretically preventable.

"Cattle, Losses from Exposure.—The estimated percentage of loss from winter exposure is 2.3, which is 0.6 points above the average for the last nine years, and is the highest percentage since 1890, when it was 2.3. It is a significant fact that except in the States and Territories of the far West, where the range system still obtains, the highest percentages of loss from winter exposure are reported from the South; and the lowest from the extreme North, where the most rigorous winter weather conditions prevail. This is, of course, due to the fact that where intense cold and continued snow are the normal winter conditions, cattle are properly sheltered and provided with an abundance of nutritious forage; whereas, in the regions in which the winter climate is generally mild, less attention is paid both to food and shelter, with the result that the occasional occurrence of a severe winter is inevitably accompanied by a high percentage of loss. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island the deaths from exposure are too few to be reported; in Maine and Vermont they are estimated at 2 to every 1,000 head; in Connecticut at 3 to every 1,000; in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan at 5; in Minnesota at 6, in Ohio at 7, in North Dakota and Iowa at 8, and in Wisconsin and Indiana at 9, to every 1,000. In New York, Delaware and Illinois the number is estimated at 10 per 1,000, or 1 per cent, and from this average there is a gradual increase southward to the Gulf of Mexico and westward to the Rocky Mountains, with a few exceptions that call of no special mention. The highest percentage of loss in the entire country, 7.9, is reported from Louisiana; Arizona being second, with 5.9. The averages are also high on the Pacific Coast, where they range from 3.6 per cent in Oregon to 4 per cent in California.

"Cattle, Losses From Disease.—The estimated percentage of loss from disease is 2.0, which is 0.3 points above the average for the last nine years, and has been exceeded, and that but slightly, only once during that period. The lowest State averages are reported from Wyoming and Idaho, where only 9 head of cattle in every 1,000 have died from disease. Next in order are

North Dakota and Washington with 11, Minnesota with 12, Ohio with 13, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nevada with 14, and Maine, Maryland, Missouri and Montana with 15, in every 1,000, or 1.5 per cent. Of the States containing 1,000,000 head of cattle or upward, and not already mentioned, Kansas reports a loss per thousand of 17, Indiana 18, Iowa 20, New York, Illinois and Colorado 21, and Pennsylvania, Texas and Nebraska 22. The highest ratio of loss from disease, as from exposure, is reported from Louisiana, where it amounts to 47 per thousand.

This, however, is closely followed by Oklahoma, with 45 per thousand. The relative losses in the Gulf States are among the highest in the country, as are also those in the Southwest and in Oregon and California. In almost every case where the loss from disease was much above the normal, the severity of the winter is given as the principal cause. In Tennessee, feeding on damaged corn is mentioned by a number of correspondents as having been a cause of death in their respective localities."

Some two years ago, when the question of a boulevard on Mission road was a live issue, one of our citizens contributed to the interest of the discussion of the pending question by an ode, descriptive of the origin of the famous highway, known as the "Old Mission San Jose Road."

The lines attracted very general attention at the time, and the recent survey of the old highway between Baden Station and Ocean View has renewed interest in the subject and brought out a request for the reproduction of the ode, which we reprint with pleasure.

The indications all point to an early collapse of the Filipino opposition to our army in Luzon, and the establishment of peace and a permanent and liberal form of government notwithstanding the frantic efforts of a few Massachusetts and other mugwumps, who have to the utmost of their ability given aid and comfort to the armed enemies of our country.

The latest estimate of the output of the Yukon gold placers for 1899 is \$19,000,000.

President Porfirio Dias of Mexico promises to visit the United States next fall.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

One of the inconsistencies of the followers of Bryan is in professing devotion to bimetalism on the ground that it will have the effect of raising prices generally, and of opposing protection because it produces the same result. All the Democratic papers and orators in the land are now lifting up their voices against the very thing they were loudly demanding in 1896. Some people are very difficult to please, and none more so than those who are trying to turn the other fellow out of office.—Chronicle.

No free trader thus far has attempted to answer the Chronicle's question whether it is better to produce a million tons or more of pig iron every month, and consume it all within our own borders, the manufacturers receiving satisfactory prices for their products, or to turn out a little more than half of that quantity at unremunerative prices and have a surplus for export. Although no Cobdenite has directly responded to the query there are plenty of them bawling the fact that our exports of iron show signs of falling off, and indirectly assuming that we are suffering in consequence. They dare not meet the question fairly and squarely whether it is better to produce 12,000,000 tons annually, and use it, or to produce only 7,000,000 and be obliged to export 5,000,000 tons of it as we did during the free trade depression when we were too poor to consume all we produced ourselves.—Chronicle.

Aguinaldo's statement that "the Filipinos energetically refuse the Americans' peace overtures" does not seem to have materially interrupted the procession of white flags he is sending into the American camp.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Governor of Colorado is anxious without cause. The Colorado volunteers are not being hurt. Kansas and Nebraska volunteers have written a glorious record in precious blood, but—Journal, Falls City, Neb.

The Spanish war produced three great Colonels, viz: Col. Roosevelt of New York, Col. Funston of Kansas and Col. Bryan of Nebraska. Some people might think Col. Bryan should be named first, but that depends.—Journal, Falls City, Neb.

Tells of Bluefields Troubles.

Washington.—United States Minister Merry has advised the State Department further respecting the claims of American merchants at Bluefields to exemption from double payment of customs taxes. He reports that the entire amount is about \$19,000, and that he is now awaiting the further presentation of the Nicaraguan Government in the case.

HISTORICAL ODE.

Dedicated to the Boulevard Committee by the Author

From Baden town to Ocean View—
A highway winds a la corkscrew.
A road once the railway's back,
And twice its spur beneath the track.
It climbs a hill at Dailey's Ranch,
And then as if it were by chance,
It tumbles almost out of view
Into a creek-bed and a slough.
And yet it is a famous way.
The old Mission San Jose.
By whom was its strange course surveyed?
What artist its foundations laid?
From But's Ranch one summer's day,
A calf by chance went north astray.
It made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.
Since then some fifty years have fled,
And I infer the calf is dead.
But still he left behind, his trail,
And thereby hangs a mortal tale.
The trail was taken up next day,
By a lone dog which passed that way.
And then a wise bell-weather sheep,
Pursued the trail over vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him too,
As led by weather-wards always do.
And from that day of old and glade,
The Mission highway road was made.
And many men wound in and out,
And dead and turned and bent about.
And uttered words of righteous wrath,
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they followed when he laugh—
The first migration of the calf.
And through this winding creekway stalked,
Blind and dumb when he walked.
This curious path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again.
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load,
Toiled on beneath the boiling sun,
And travelled some three miles in one.
And thus for nearly a century's half,
They trod the footsteps of that calf.
The years passed on in swiftness fleet
Through four seasons of the year,
And this before men were aware,
A full-fledged crowed thoroughfare,
From a renowned metropolis,
And men for full a century's half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf—
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf a half century dead.
We've paid our taxes year by year
To keep this crooked calf-trail clear,
'Tis San Mateo's future lot
To be a swell suburban spot.
But when you see our wretched roads
They look elsewhere for their abodes.
'Tis time we dropped this heavy chain,
Likewise the lead made by this calf.

ADDERS FOND OF EGGS.

Little Reptiles With Remarkable Swallowing Ability.

Among a lot of very interesting specimens of prepared animals sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris by Father Guilleme, a missionary in the upper Congo country, there is one group of native adders, in the act of swallowing eggs, which excited uncommon interest. The most remarkable part of it is the relative size of this snake and its common food. This adder is rather small; it is seldom longer than 28 inches, and its thickness never exceeds an inch. Yet it feeds regularly on duck eggs, the smaller diameter of which is almost two inches.

How the snake can get such an egg into its mouth is difficult to understand, and the aspect of these reptiles while swallowing the eggs is most strange. The only way to account for this peculiar manner of swallowing whole eggs is the presence in the neck, just back of the head, of a series of pointed bones slanted backward and piercing the esophagus. These not only assist to hold the egg in place, but act like a saw. When the egg has advanced far enough, their pressure will cut the egg; its contents will continue into the stomach, while the empty shell is crushed afterward and thrown out through the mouth.

While in the act of swallowing the egg the snake is easily caught, for it is then almost in a state of complete inertia; it then looks very much like the bulb as used by photographers for opening their shutters.

A Couple of Rat Stories.

George Purcell tells some stories about mining coal that are interesting. Purcell says a rat, when caught in a trap, will cut off a limb to escape. He one day caught a rat with a blacksmith's pinchers. He had only time to fix the pinchers on the rat's tail, but with sufficient grip to hold the rat for a time. He intended taking the rat to a feed box in the barn, where its fighting qualities could be tested by a terrier. The rat, hanging by its tail, turned around to free itself from the pinchers. Finding that the pinchers were harder than its teeth, it turned its attention to its own tail. It cut with its teeth a ring around the tail and then made a jump. The skin peeled off the tail, leaving the tail covering in the grip of Purcell and the pinchers. It is needless to say that the rat escaped.

Miners believe that rats leave a falling mine. M. W. Kerrigan met a horde of rats one day when he was entering a mine. He attempted to kill them with a stick, but as fast as he knocked one out another took his place. He was accompanied by a dog, and the dog was so badly bitten by the rats that he sought shelter behind Kerrigan. Seeing that the dog was badly injured by the attack of the rats, Kerrigan took him outside the mine to have his injuries attended to. Kerrigan then returned to the workings, but was surprised to find that the entry in which he had met the rats had fallen in during his absence.

Cleaning Chamols.

To clean chamols polishing cloths pour six tablespoonfuls of ammonia into a quart of tepid water and soak the chamols skin for about an hour. With a spoon work and press it to free as much of the dirt as possible. Lift into a basin of tepid water and rub well with the hands. Rinse in fresh water until clean. Dry in the shade, and when dry rub between the hands.

Wales is the richest part of Great Britain in mineral wealth. England produces annually about £3 to each acre, Scotland a little less than £3, but the product of Wales amounts to over £4 per acre.

The Observing Youngsters.

Midway has never been in the habit of punishing his children, leaving that disagreeable duty to his wife, but the other day one of his numerous progeny became very unruly, and he was obliged to say:

"Flora, if you don't keep quiet I shall have to whip you."
"Pooh!" retorted the little 3-year-old, with a contemptuous toss of her dainty head, "you isn't the mother."

WHEN FIRE BREAKS OUT.

Keep Cool and Remember and Follow These Instructions.

In case of fire, if the burning articles are at once splashed and sprayed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an incombustible coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve 20 pounds of common salt and ten pounds of nitrate of ammonia in seven gallons of water. Pour this into quart bottles of thin glass and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames, so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire if the chimney is burning will help to deaden the blaze. If a fire once gets under headway and prompt exit becomes a necessity, a silk handkerchief dipped in water and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils will prevent suffocation from smoke; failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, recall your physics—remember that smoke goes first to the top of the room and last to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woolen garment about you, with the wet cloth over your face, drop on your hands and knees and crawl to the window. Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand.—New York Tribune.

Big Fees For Doctors.

Sixty thousand dollars and a pension of \$3,500 a year was the fee paid to Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, the Hertfordshire physician who, in 1872, was summoned to St. Petersburg to vaccinate the Empress Catherine II. Dr. Butler, who had obtained a great reputation for extraordinary skill in the operation for lithotomy, received a lac of rupees (then equivalent to \$50,000) from each of six Indian rajahs for the single operation.

The late czar of Russia paid a fee of \$75,000 to Professor Zacherine of Moscow for two days' attendance. A certain Dr. Gale of Bristol, who was blind, for curing a gentleman of a seriously diseased knee by some electric treatment received a check for \$250,000. Dr. Gale Yowski, the famous oculist, who attended the son of the shah of Persia, received \$35,000 in fees during the three months of his residence in Teheran, while all his expenses of traveling and maintenance were paid.

Sir William Jenner received for four weeks' attendance at Sandringham during the illness of the Prince of Wales a baronetcy and a fee of \$50,000, while Sir Morell Mackenzie is reported to have received twice that amount for attending the Emperor Frederick. His royal highness the nabab of Rampur, India, a few years since paid an English army surgeon \$50,000 for an occasional attendance in an ordinary attack of rheumatism.

Good Friday in England.

Many quaint and some grotesque observances of Good Friday have prevailed in various localities. In Brighton the custom of skipping the rope on that day led to the use of the term "Long Rope day." Six or eight adults, with a long rope, skipped at one time. In the Sussex villages men and boys play marbles. At St. Bartholomew's church, London, 21 old women appear and before a crowd of curious onlookers bend their stiffened, aged knees to pick up 21 sixpences.

This latter custom had its origin before the great fire, when an eccentric woman left her property to have 21 sixpences laid upon her grave-stone in St. Bartholomew's church, which were annually to be picked up by aged widows.

At the Church of All Hallows the youngest boys of the Blue Coat school are enabled, by the will of Peter Symonds, dated 1587, to divide 60 new pennies and 60 packets of raisins among them.

In London and all over England the eating of "hot cross buns" is the special feature of the day. The original home of this English custom is said to be in Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire. There, wherever the old Roman roads crossed, stood the altar of Diana of the Crossways, to whom the Romans offered their sacred cakes.

Saved by Tact.

A down town woman, who is known among her friends as a decidedly stylish person, but who is quite indifferent to her toilet when at home, had an experience a short time ago which gave her quite a shock at the time. She had given a dinner party one day at which a very distinguished Englishman was entertained. The foreigner was quite captivated by the charming hospitality of his hostess, and when on his way to the station to leave the city the next day he stopped at the house to pay his respects. All the servants were out, and the mistress of the house was by no means dressed for company. She was expecting the arrival of a new gown at the time, and thinking that the ring was that of a messenger boy bringing it she went herself, in very slipshod attire, to the door.

To her horror, when she opened the door, she saw the face of the distinguished Englishman. To her joy, however, he asked if her mistress was in. This cue was all that was needed. Quick as a flash she replied, "No, sir; she's out riding." Without recognition the visitor left his card and went away with a decided opinion of the untidy appearance of Philadelphia servants.—Philadelphia Record.

Capon Raising Profitable.

In judging a capon offered for sale the head must be small as compared with the body; the comb quite pale and withered. It is often the case that the feathers are left on the neck, and if so, are longer than on a common fowl.

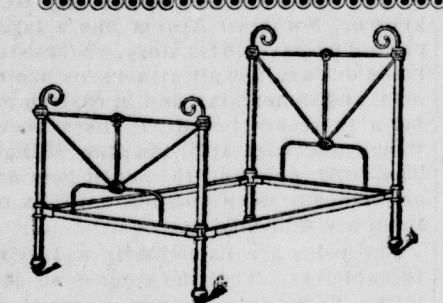
The legs especially, if the capon is young, will be smooth and short with soft, thick spurs. The body is always larger, fatter and more plump than the average common fowl. While there is usually a fat vein on each side of the breast running into the head, fat stomach and rump, they preserve the tenderness of the chicken with the fine juicy flavor of maturity. Convenient to a good market the raising of them is considered very profitable.

All Jews Ordered to Leave.

New York.—A special to the Sun from St. Petersburg says: The Government has forbidden Jews to reside in this city. Several French Jews are among those who will be compelled to leave.

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TOWN NEWS.

Another cottage commenced.
The breeze was rather fresh last Sunday.
Business is increasing at the Steiger pottery.
Chris Hynding of Redwood City was in town on Tuesday.
Peter Lachele has been quite ill the past week, a victim of la grippe.
Behrend Joost, the well-known capitalist of San Francisco, was in town on Tuesday.
Dan Neville and Frank McMahon caught a pickpocket at Union Coursing Park last Sunday.
If you want fire insurance, in first-class companies, go to E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice building.
Rev. Father Cooper will celebrate mass at Butcher's Hall on Sunday (tomorrow) at 11 o'clock a. m.
Services at Grace Church by T. Duncan Ferguson, Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.
The new dwelling house Charley Johnson is building on Railroad avenue is fast approaching completion.
Redwood City votes today upon a proposition to issue \$8,000 bonds to improve the water plant and for incandescent light.
If you are out of sorts and need a tonic, try Casca-Ferrine Bitters, the only laxative tonic. For sale at Holcomb's drug store.
The race track continues to engage the attention of our citizens. It will soon be located, and then something else will furnish the text for town talk.
Justin Fourcans has commenced work on his cottage on Linden avenue and so another of our faithful wage-earners has decided to become a home owner.
The wind blew Emil Kuhl and Mr. Armstrong of San Francisco into our town on Sunday, but the next rude blast that swept in from the west carried them away again.
Dr. W. C. Wilcox, Dentist, from Redwood City, will be in South San Francisco the last week of each month. All work guaranteed and done at city prices. Painless filling and extraction of teeth a specialty. Wait for the Doc.
On Thursday, in the Justice's Court, at this place, Wm. H. Rice, arrested as pickpocket and charged with grand larceny, was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny and was fined \$15 and given thirty days in the county jail. Rice is a discharged soldier and a victim of the opium habit.
Miss Bertha Kuck has, upon the advice of her physician, given up her classes in our public school and returned to her home at Menlo Park. Mrs. A. McSweeney will take Miss Kuck's place in the school for the remainder of this term. Miss Kuck expects to be able to resume her duties here at the beginning of another term.
The result of the recent canvass of the situation in this town with regard to accommodations for the employees of the Fuller Works shows that there is at present room for only fifteen families, but that for single men there is, between the hotels and private families prepared to take boarders, there is room for at least 150.
Editor Enterprise: Will you kindly allow me space in your valued paper to say how very grateful I feel to the good people of this town for all their kindness to me in my great bereavement, and to thank Mr. Patchell, Mr. Snyder and others who have so generously aided me in my hour of need.
Gratefully yours,
Jane Baldwin.
On Saturday, August 18th, the South San Francisco Maennerchor Society met at the Armour Hotel and elected officers for the ensuing six months as follows: President, Christian Graf; secretary, E. Adams; treasurer, Henry Michenfelder; director, Wm. Hoppe. Trustees—L. Runde, Charles Meroks, M. Klotz. The society numbers twenty-six members and meets every Saturday evening with Prof. Friedrichs as instructor.
We pause in the manufacture of copy to remark that this is the very best season of the entire year for the payment of subscriptions to the Enterprise. Our regular readers are a fair sample of the average of mankind. Some come around regularly and chuck up their yearly or half-yearly subscriptions; others never come, or, if they do darken the door, don't drop a dollar to dissipate the gloom. This dun is aimed at every one who owes us a dollar.

SEE WANTS ANOTHER TRIAL.

Archer Kincaid, attorney for E. D. See, who was found guilty in the Superior Court last week of an infamous crime, will ask for a new trial for his client. See appeared for sentence Monday, but was sent back to jail for another week. D. D. Tooby of San Francisco will assist in the defense.—Redwood City Democrat.

DESIRELLO WANTS BAIL.

The attorneys for Fred Desirello secured a writ of habeas corpus yesterday directing Sheriff Mansfield to bring Desirello before the Superior Court today when an application will be made to secure his release on bail.—Redwood City Democrat.

TWENTY YEARS IN SAN QUENTIN.

William Jones, who burglarized Tucker's blacksmith shop in the first township last February, and pleaded guilty Thursday, appeared in the Superior Court Monday for sentence. He asked the court to deal leniently with him as he would leave the State

on completion of his term. Judge Buck was inclined to take a different view of the matter. It transpired that Jones, who formerly called himself Sims, was sent to prison from this county three years ago for a similar offense, at which time he made a like plea for mercy. In view of this fact and the evidence that Jones was a chronic petty thief the court sent him to San Quentin for a term of twenty years. Jones received his sentence with a scowl of disapproval. He was taken to prison Tuesday morning by Sheriff Mansfield.—Redwood City Democrat.

WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met Monday last, all members being present. Health Officer Barret's report in reference to the dumping of garbage on the San Bruno road by San Francisco parties and urging prompt action on the part of the board was read and ordered filed.
The communication of Policeman J. F. Sheehan of San Francisco, notifying the board that scavengers were violating the city ordinance and dumping garbage in this county, were referred to Supervisor Tilton with power to act.
A communication was read from J. G. Ahlert of San Mateo offering to sink a well at the poor farm with a capacity of 5,000 gallons a day for \$250. The communication was referred to the building committee to report at next meeting.

Surveyor Gilbert reported surveying the route of the San Francisco and San Mateo electric railroad. Said report was accepted and the Surveyor authorized to establish the grade of the road as recommended in his report from the county line to the Holy Cross cemetery.
On motion of McCormick the petition of the Home Eternal Rest association for cemetery privileges was denied.
The Pescadero and Redwood road matter was brought up and discussed.
Chairman McEvoy and McCormick urged the adoption of the viewers' report, while Debenedetti and Tilton argued that it would be unwise to do so until further legal advice was had on the matter. They believed that the county would have to pay all demands for building the road if there was not sufficient money in the third road fund. On motion of Tilton the adoption of the report was deferred and a committee composed of P. P. Chamberlain, L. P. Behrens and James Crowe was appointed to interview the non-consenting land owners and report at next meeting of the board.
At the request of D. Bromfield a resolution was adopted granting the Occidental Land and Improvement Company privilege to lay a sewer along the county road near property at Burlingame.
Two deeds, one from Mr. Johnson and the other from N. J. Brittan, to a strip of road running from Fingers' bridge to San Carlos was presented by Mr. Brittan and accepted by the board.
Coleman presented a letter from Mrs. Mirand Mills, stating that the heirs of the Mills estate would not give a right of way for a road through their lands, paralleling the present road. Mr. Coleman reported that he had seen Mr. Frazier in reference to the crossing at Olive avenue, Belmont. The company objected to a grade crossing but would assist in the construction of an overhead crossing. He also reported that a company would improve Coyote avenue, near San Mateo.
The board adjourned to Friday, May 26th, to open bids for publishing the delinquent tax list.

UNION COURSING PARK.

Connemara Has Recovered His Old Form.

HE CAPTURES THE BIG STAKE IN EASY STYLE.

JOHN GRACE TO JUDGE AT THE PARK IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Quickly Repeated Heavy Upsets During the Morning Races Give the Wise Ones Another Jarring.

Connemara showed that he had recovered his old form by winning the ninety-six dog open stake at Union Coursing Park Sunday. He had great speed all day long, and some pretty running. Young America gave him a close run, but Connemara was too clever in working his game, and protected himself well. His opponent could not get on the game after he had led and taken possession.
Log Boy ran a consistent dog and earned the runner-up; share of the purse. Santiago did some wonderful running for a dog just out of puppy age and sent several good ones to their kennels.
The upsets of Saturday were more than repeated. In the twenty-three races there were eleven short-end winners. Commodore Nash started the fireworks in the very first race by beating Lawrence, a 5-to-1 favorite. For Glory, a clever young bitch, beat Victor at the same price, and Miss Skyrocket beat Golden Russet. Flying Faster beat Lowlander, 5-to-1 favorite, after an undecided and a no course. Las Palmas beat Rollicking Airs, a 4-to-1 favorite. The following races were won by the shortends at 5 to 3; Rosie Clair beat Kid McCoy, Soubrette beat Emin Pasha. Firm Friend beat Petronius, Lady Emma beat Patria, Maori Land beat Battleship, and Santiago beat Minerva. Las

Palmas all but beat St. Oran an 8-to-1 favorite, in the third round. There were five scattered short ends during the afternoon.

R. E. de B. Lopez' Santa Ana, a sister to Santiago and one of the four Santas, was found dead in her kennel some time after she was beaten. She may have died from heart disease, but a post-mortem will be held to learn if any poisonous drug was given her.

The directors of Union Coursing Park secured the services of Judge John Grace and his son James, the slipper, yesterday. Judge Bull has been anxious to return to his family in England for some months, but remained here because the park association could secure no one to take his place. The directors have been trying to get Judge Grace to sign a contract with them for some time, but he refused to listen to any offer as long as there was a chance of Ingleside being reopened. As the Ingleside people are very uncertain as to the future, Grace finally came to an agreement with the Union Park people, with whom he has always been on the most friendly terms, notwithstanding the rivalry between the parks. It has not been decided yet when the change of judges will be made, as Bull has a contract that holds until September, but the details will be settled in a few days.—Chronicle.

THE DYING SUN.

When Its Heat Becomes Extinct, the Earth Will Freeze Solid.

Our sun is now a yellow star similar to Capella, and hence it will eventually become bluish white like Sirius and Vega, says Professor T. J. J. See in The Atlantic. The secular shrinkage of the sun's radius will cause a steady rise in its temperature, and when the body has reached the stage of Sirius, where the temperature is perhaps doubled, the light emitted will become intensely blue. The temperature may be expected to go on rising till a small radius is attained, and finally, when the dense mass, intensely hot, becomes incapable of further shrinkage, on account of increase in the molecular forces resisting condensation, a cooling will gradually ensue, after which the body will liquefy and then rapidly decline in splendor. The sun will thenceforth be wrapped in everlasting darkness, and the chill of death will overtake the planetary system. A condition of darkness thus follows close upon a period of intense brilliancy, and hence the obscurity of such bodies as the companions of Sirius, Procyon and Algol. The most obscure satellites are thus associated with some of the brightest and most intensely luminous stars in our sky, and here the smaller of the two masses, as in the case of the planets of the solar system, have developed most rapidly.
In view of this approaching extinction of the sun's activity it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how long its heat will sustain life upon the earth. Though it is difficult to submit the subject to accurate computation, it is easy to see that the exhaustion of the sun's light and heat certainly will not occur for several hundred thousand, and perhaps not for several million years. Thus the ultimate doom of our system need occasion no anxiety among those now living, but the result is philosophically interesting to those who look several million years into the future.
As experiment has shown that the sun's vertical rays falling continuously upon terrestrial ice would melt a layer three centimeters in thickness per day, it follows that a similar shell of ice would form over the earth in case the sun's light and heat were cut off. Thus in a month the whole earth would be frozen like the polar regions, and only the deeper bodies of water, containing a great amount of heat, would remain in a liquid state. The oceans themselves would freeze over within a few years at the latest, and the winds and even the tides would cease to agitate the terrestrial globe, which would henceforth spin in its orbit as a rigid, lifeless mass.

Still in the Ways of Sin.

This story was told by a Boston plumber: "Some years ago one of the city missions up home had a job of plumbing done at its meeting house. The work was much more extensive than showed on the surface, and when the bill was presented the minister in charge insisted he was being robbed. He made a frightful kick, and had several red-hot interviews with the boss of the shop. After the last and warmest of these confabs he returned to the mission stizzling with wrath and found a well known local character awaiting him. The fellow had been a notorious professional crook, but growing too old and rheumatic for safe cracking he concluded to mend his ways, and the parson had promised to aid him in getting an honest start.
"Well, James," said the parson sympathetically, "have you decided on what you want to do?"
"Yes, boss," replied the ex-crook. "Seeing as how I'm a pretty good mechanic, I thought I might open a bit of a shop."
"A shop?" replied his benevolent friend. "What kind of a shop?"
"A plumber's shop," said the burglar.
"Oh!" exclaimed the minister, rising suddenly and picking up his hat. "I was under the impression that you wanted to reform."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Deals in Snow.

The Prince of Palermo is said to owe his wealth chiefly to the trade in snow, of which he has a monopoly. The snow is brought at night in baskets on mule back from the mountains to the coast and shipped to the Italian cities, where it is sold at 2 and 3 cents a pound.

A well known professor asserts that the smallest intervals of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both.

Sextons in New York.

"Sexton and Undertaker" is the sign usually found affixed to or near the New York churches, but it does not mean that the sexton actually conducts an undertaker's establishment. He merely contracts for the funerals of the members of the congregation and sublets the work to what are known as wholesale undertakers, who attend to this class of work exclusively.

A 20 per cent commission is the sexton's share of the proceeds, and, taking into consideration the large membership of some of the New York churches and the elaborate funerals that take place almost daily, it can readily be seen that to be a sexton is an honorable calling—for it is a business that brings in the coin. The profits of a sexton in one of the large downtown churches are estimated at \$10,000 annually from his funeral business alone. Weddings are not so profitable, but they do fairly well and are cheerful. He collects the pew rents and takes his habitual commission; he is paid for opening the church and for closing it and a few other things that keep him from starvation. But there is one thing he must look sharp after, and that is his collections. It is a peculiar fact, but people will stand off a funeral bill as long and as callously as any other.—Exchange.

"Chimney Climate."

"Chimney climate" is the latest for the climate that is to be found in all large cities. Its characteristics, says a man of learning, are mildness, absence of rain and frequency of fog as compared with surrounding rural districts. And he gives a very clever explanation of the presence of the fog. It is actually manufactured right under our eyes. You know if you look crosswise at a sunbeam you see in it a myriad of very small particles of dust, so densely crowded together that some scientists even attribute to them the color of the sky. And there is also about us an invisible vapor and this combines with the particles to give us fog. It may be so. It sounds reasonable enough when one takes into consideration the fact that fogs are more frequent in large manufacturing cities than elsewhere. But if it be so, what are men of science about that they don't find an antidote for the evil?—Boston Transcript.

The ancient Egyptians used to fish with cats on the Nile. The animals were trained to enter the water and seize the fish, which were then taken away by the fishermen.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is active and strong. SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at lower prices. HOGS—Hogs are selling at uneven but strong prices. PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at strong prices. LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are: 10 less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed at San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No. 1 feed Steers 10@10½; No. 2 Steers, 8½@9½; fat grass steers 8½@9½; Thin steers 6½@7; No. 1 Cow and Heifers 7½@8; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6½@7; thin cows, 4@4½. Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over 5½@5½; under 130 lbs, 5¼@5½; rough heavy hogs, 4@4½; soft hogs, 4½@4¾. Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3½@4; Ewes, 3¼@3½; shorn ¼ to ¾ less. Spring Lambs, \$1 75@2 00 per head, or 4@4½ live wt. Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½; over 250 lbs 4@4½. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 8@8½; second quality, 7½@8; First quality cows and heifers, 7½@8; second quality, 6½@7; Veal—Large, 7@8; small, 9@10; Mutton—Wethers, 7@7½; ewes, 6½@7; Spring Lambs, 8@8½. Dressed Hogs—7½@8. PROVISIONS—Hams, 10½@11; picnic hams, 7½; Atlanta ham, 7½; New York shoulder, 7½. Bacon—Ex. L. S. C. bacon, 12½; light S. C. bacon, 11½; med. bacon, clear, 8; L. med. bacon, clear, 8½; clear light, 10; clear ex. light, 10; Extra Family, bbl, \$15 50; do, hf-bbl, \$8 00; Family beef, bbl, \$15 00; hf-bbl, \$7 75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$13 50; do, hf-bbl, \$7 00. Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7½; do, light, 7½; do, Bellies, 8½; Extra Clear, bbls, \$16 00; hf-bbls, \$8 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 25; do, kits, \$1 20. Lard—Prices are: 10. Ties, ¼-bbls, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s. Compound 5 ½; 5 ¾; 5 ¾; 5 ¾; 5 ¾; 5 ¾. Cal. pure 7 ½; 7 ¾; 7 ¾; 7 ¾; 7 ¾. In 5-lb tins the price on each is ¼ higher than on 5-lb tins. Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins. Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 10; 1s 15; Roast Beef, 2s 10; 1s, \$1 15. Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

SKATING RINK



Will be Open Every

Tuesday and Saturday Evening's.

Saturday Afternoon's For Ladies and Children only.

General Admission - 10 Cents, USE OF SKATES, 15 CENTS.

A Home Story In a Few Words

Pay rent during the next few years and your total investment will bring you what? Nothing.
Pay for a home on monthly installments during the same years, and your total investment will bring you what? A HOME, all paid for.
It will cost you exactly the same rent money you would have been paying your landlord, but it will give you a deed in a few years to the home that will always be your own. Buy a home while you are young and it will be a great comfort to yourself and family in your old age. It will relieve you from the constant burden of paying rent.

JACOB HEYMAN & SON, 19 Montgomery Street, OWNERS AND BUILDERS.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

Bricks for Business Blocks, Dwellings, Roadways, Foundations, Sewers, Cisterns, Sidewalks, Mantels, Chimneys

AT KILN PRICES

Now is the time to build brick houses. Why not have the best for your money. Plans and estimates of brick houses and dwellings furnished on application at prices to suit.

BADEN BRICK COMPANY

South San Francisco, Cal.

W. T. RHOADS, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Plans Furnished. Buildings Erected.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

LEAVE ORDERS AT POST OFFICE, South San Francisco, Cal.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAFT, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE, South San Francisco, Cal.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. J. Martin, J. L. Wood and E. E. Cunningham, under the firm name and style of the South San Francisco Lumber Company, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All moneys due and all claims against said firm, will be paid to and settled by the Executor Redwood Company; A. T. Shaw, Agent, South San Francisco, Cal. to whom said business has been sold.

W. J. MARTIN, J. L. WOOD, E. E. CUNNINGHAM.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

VENUS OIL CO.

GEO. IMHOFF, PROP.

DEALER IN THE BEST

Eastern Coal Oil

Gasoline.

Coal Oil and Gasoline at Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at Drug Store, GRAND AVENUE.

ARMOUR HOTEL

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel, South San Francisco, Cal.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The new president of France is calm, sane and a trifle bourgeois. He looks like a man who would infuse into French politics as much vigor as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will infuse into the run-down system of anyone who uses it. It is an absolute cure for all stomach disorders.

The man who has a cold heart should not complain if his wife has cold feet.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet, instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The bloomer girl is a living illustration that the clothes does not make the man.

A Guaranteed Cure.

Most difficult to cure—Chronic constipation. Yet Cascarets Candy Cathartic are guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A great many men change their opinion as often as they do their shirts.

For 90 days, sugar beet, alfalfa, and fruit lands, \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre, easy terms, watered by the largest irrigation system in America, annual water rental, \$1.25 per acre. Climate equal to California. Address, F. G. Tracy, Eddy, New Mexico.

Betting on "straight tips" has caused many a confidential clerk to go crooked.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's treatment. Dr. R. H. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline Ltd., 230 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

Ask for Kleeno Washing Powder.

Supreme Court sustains the Foot-Ease Trade Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder for tired, aching feet to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, New York, is the owner of the trade mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free to any one who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trademark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

Could Apply the Parable.

It is not always safe to talk in parables to the young, as the following school board story shows: A correspondent states that one of his pupils caused him some annoyance by unaccountedness of speech, dirty boots, and so on, so, says our correspondent: "I drew a verbal portrait for the class of the man who did not shine in the world of polite society. 'You cannot fail to know him,' said I, 'for he never cleans his boots nor washes before meals. He speaks and drinks when his mouth is full and generally uses his knife in place of his fork.'"

"Gradually the lad whom this story was designed to profit showed an awakening interest and put out his hand to speak. In reply to my query, 'Well?' 'I know him,' said he. 'He's our lodger!'"—London Chronicle.

A Fair Statement.

We do not believe it is fair to find fault with doctors because they don't know much. Nobody knows much.—Aitchison Globe.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Cure.—For 42 years I had gotto, or swelling on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeared. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it. Mrs. ANNA BURBANK, 436 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poor Health.—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband." Mrs. ELLIEN J. GIBBS, Moose Lake, Minn.

Makes Weak Strong.—"I would give \$5 a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could get it for less. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong." ALBERT A. JAGROW, Douglastown, N. Y.

Bad Blood.—"When 65, a cancerous eruption appeared under my eye. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and the eruption disappeared." JOHN M. KERR, 3519 Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PISO'S CURE FOR BRUISES, WOUNDS, ALL BLEEDINGS, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, etc. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

CHILDREN IN CHINA.

SURROUNDED WITH MYSTERIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

Celestial Babies Are Very Comical to Look At—Red Keeps Away Harmful Spirits—Feasts Mark Various Anniversaries in Child's Career.

Babies are made much of all the world over, but in China especially they are surrounded with a host of mysterious superstitions and practices.

They are very comical to look at, these children of the Celestials. From the day they are born they are put into a little coat and trousers, with a wee cap to keep the head warm, and little shoes on their feet. In fact, they are the exact counterparts of their parents in miniature.

A child is not bathed till the third day; it is not considered lucky to do so before. When this has been done, charms, consisting of lucky cash (smallest coin) and small silver toys, are attached by a red cord to the child's wrists and worn for many months. This is to keep away all evil spirits.

Red strips of paper, with certain characters written on them, are also nailed up outside the door of baby's room, to ward off all evil influences. These strips are kept up until after the eleventh day, and it is usual for no stranger to enter until they have been removed. When a Chinaman has lost several children, on the birth of another he is especially careful to guard it from evil spirits, who evidently have a spite against him. He, therefore, invests in a sword made out of cash and strung together with red cord. This is hung by the baby's bed as a charm and is considered very effective. The child generally leaves the room at the end of the month, and on that day the head is shaved for the first time.

I cannot learn that any great importance is attached to the giving of a name to the child. It is, as a rule, the grandfather or grandmother on the father's side for choice who names it, but if they are dead it devolves on the mother's parents or some elderly relation.

When baby has arrived at the mature age of 4 months, the maternal grandmother makes it a present of a most elaborate chair, with a table attached. There is generally a feast on this day, and many friends are invited.

A curious custom is observed when the child is a year old. Again a party is given to celebrate the event, and a large sieve is placed upon the table, with various articles laid upon it—books, writing implements, gold, silver, fruit, etc. Baby, attired in new red clothes, with red cord braided in his hair, is placed in the center of the sieve, and according to what articles he seizes first will his fortune be told. If he takes up the money, of course he will become a merchant and rich; if a book, why, he will be learned and distinguished himself in literature.

In every household there is an image of the goddess of children, who is supposed to have the care of the little ones till they grow up. Many offerings are made to her, especially on the child's birthday. When a child reaches the age of 16 years he is supposed to pass from the control of this particular goddess, and a ceremony is gone through called the "going out of childhood." Afterward thank offerings are made to the goddess of the children for the care bestowed.

But to return to our babies. As I mentioned before, the head is shaved when a month old—sometimes entirely, but very often a small patch is left at the crown of the head, and the hair is plaited into a stiff little queue, which stands out straight from the head through a little hole in the cap.

If it is a little girl, her head is often not shaved, but her hair placed in two plaits above the ears. Red cord is plaited in with the hair as a charm, for spirits cannot face red—hence baby's red clothes.—Ladies' Pictorial.

Topics & Times

At a Young Men's Christian Association dinner in New York one of the speakers, a lawyer, told of a client who every time he wrote to him inclosed a tract, and said that the last letter, recently received, instructed him to collect the money due on a mortgage, and if it wasn't paid in thirty days to foreclose. The tract accompanying that letter was headed: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

A Denver man just returned from Mexico reports that English is taught in the public schools of most of the larger cities. In Guadalajara the children were provided with both Spanish and English text-books and rather disconcerted members of our party when they addressed us in pure English, while we could not return the compliment by saying a single word to the little ones in their language.

Here are a few names taken at random from the delinquent tax list of Hawaii for 1898, as printed in one of the Honolulu papers: Alapaki, Bila Alapaki, Ah Kui, Ah Yon, C. J. Ah Fat, Boo San Tong, Bow Din, Doi, Ak Goo, Iokepa, Ellen Kahaunaela, Lukia Kaholoholo, Leihulu Keokohakole, Kahakumakalan, Not At and B. So. The "Ks" take up three columns of space, being three times as numerous as the delinquents under any other letter.

There were some notable forgery cases in London recently, and it became necessary for one of the banks to call upon Scotland yard hurriedly for a de-

tective. An attempt was made to telephone, but it developed that Scotland yard is not connected with the circuit—it could see no use in telephones—so a telegram was sent instead. Five hours passed before a detective appeared with the forged putting the miles rapidly between him and the city.

German savants are busy with plans for the excavation of Babylon. I heard, the discoverer of Nineveh, was the first really to do anything in the way of excavating. The Germans are determined that their work shall be thorough. It will be costly and take five years. The excavators will begin with El Kasr, the fortress, which is the remains of Nebuchadnezzar's palace and where Alexander died. They will also investigate a number of other ruins near by.

Aluminum is now worked on a large scale for all sorts of industrial purposes and has taken its place as one of the five or six commercial metals of the world. Weight for weight it is already cheaper than copper and tin; it does not tarnish, is suitable for all kinds of cooking utensils, is largely used in shipbuilding and is a most valuable adjunct to metallurgy, inasmuch as a small addition of aluminum to a mold of steel or brass insures absolutely solid castings.

There are, it is said, few more versatile men in England than Alfred Lyttleton, the youngest son of the fourth Lord Lyttleton. At Cambridge he won the equivalent of five distinct "blues" and represented his varsity in cricket, football, racquets, tennis and athletic sports. He has represented England on both cricket and football fields, and has been champion tennis player for fifteen years. He is further a clever lawyer, a rising politician and a good speaker and musician.

A geographical congress is to be held in Berlin in September and among the subjects it will consider the following may be mentioned: The proposal to introduce international uniformity in the methodical treatment of various subjects, such as the problem of the tides, the nomenclature and delimitation of oceans and seas, the attachment of the scale to every map and the mode of arranging meteorological tables.

It is said by American manufacturers of women's shoes that a marked change in styles has been going on during the last two years. The shoes in favor are heavier, with less flexible soles and with plainer uppers. Outdoor exercise and recreation for women have resulted in the demand for more comfortable and substantial shoes, which also last longer and wear more evenly. English women have always preferred a comparatively heavy shoe, and the laws of health back up their choice.

A pneumatic tube to transmit mail between New York and Philadelphia is under serious consideration, and the project will probably be introduced in the next Congress. A pressure of eight pounds to a twelve-inch tube would give a speed of thirty-five miles an hour and 200 pounds of pressure a speed of 150 miles an hour. Each carrier, thirty-four inches long and eleven inches wide, would convey 100 pounds, and dispatched at intervals of ten seconds, give a carrying capacity of 432 tons daily. At present a letter mailed in one of these cities for the other is seldom delivered on the day it is posted.

During the course of the trial in Boston the other day of a woman restaurant keeper, who was charged with selling milk "below standard," the fact was developed that no Bostonian dissatisfied with his milkman can change unless the new milkman be ready to submit to a fine of \$50 from the Milk Dealers' Association. The defendant testified that upon finding that the milk she was getting was poor she tried in vain to buy from other milkmen, but they feared the \$50 of the trust and refused to sell to her. She finally succeeded in getting better milk by purchasing from another dealer in the name of her janitor.

The latest news agency, detective bureau and protective association, all three in one, formed has for its purpose the supplying of landlords with information respecting prospective tenants—tracing the insolvent, collecting doubtful accounts and blacklisting undesirable tenants. The association has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and proposes to act as a "credit clearing-house" for landlords, securing information and distributing it to its subscribers, much as the mercantile agencies do. Every effort will be made by the new association to prevent nonpaying tenants from securing new quarters.

Not Even Dewey.

A story is being told which serves to illustrate the American characteristic of giving slight heed to rank and place as against efficiency and daring and supreme achievement. The story has to do with Mr. McKinley, and it relates that while visiting one of the camps during his recent Southern tour he chanced to be strolling about unattended and sought to pass a certain line which was patrolled by a vigilant sentinel. The sentinel promptly stopped him and demanded the countersign. "I don't know the countersign," said Mr. McKinley. "Then you don't pass," said the soldier. "But," said Mr. McKinley, "I am the President of the United States!" "I don't know about that," replied the imperturbable sentry; "but if you haven't got the countersign you couldn't get by here even if you were George Dewey himself!"

"Oh, for the wings of a dove," sings a magazine poet. If he continues singing in that strain he'll soon be glad to compromise on a cheese sandwich.

Want of tact is an incurable infirmity.

A HANDSOME HOME.

HERE'S A MODERN DWELLING AT A MODERATE PRICE.

The Following Description Shows that a House in Order to Be Pretty Need Not Necessarily Cost a Great Deal of Money.

Modern dwellings, which add so greatly to the beauty of any locality in which they are erected, and which increase so much the comforts of life, are by no means the expensive dwellings that many suppose. Diversified as are the features of our country in climate, soil and position, no one style of architecture is properly adapted to the whole, and it is a gratifying incident to the indulgence in a variety of tastes that we possess the opportunity which we desire in its display to almost any extent in mode and effect.

Utility should always be the first and chief thing to consider in planning a suburban house. With a majority of home builders, it is the interior arrangement that receives the most consideration over that of the exterior effect. Especially so is it with the lady of the house. She lives inside the house, and that is the part which receives the most of her attention. Usually people have an idea that a house, in order to be pretty, must cost a great deal of money. It is true that many expensive houses

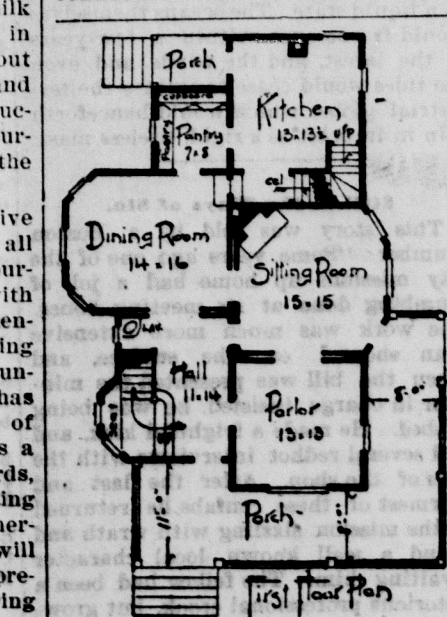


A MODERN LOW-PRICED HOUSE.

are pretty and artistic, but it is merely because artistic sense and money were used together.

There are usually many good reasons why each person who builds should want a different house from his neighbors', both as to arrangement and external appearance. To build well, and to do so at a low price, is always desirable, and to build artistically, attractively, does not imply elaborate finish or profuse ornament. Often by a happy combination of plan and outline, a plain home will be more pleasing than an ornate and elaborate design.

Here is a very pretty home, which has an attractive appearance from all sides. The plans show a compact arrangement, while convenience has been the first consideration in the designing. Success in this, combined with a neat, well-proportioned exterior, gives us a combination attractive to all, and suitable for erection anywhere. For a person of moderate means wishing a pleasant home, with the interior comfort and conveniences it contains, we can with confidence recommend this design. It

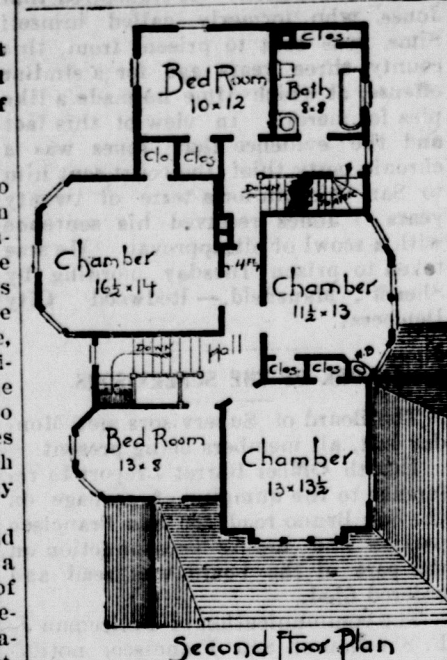


First Floor Plan

is quite modern, and contains a fair share of the modern conveniences. The foundation walls are of brick, and above the foundation the building is of wood.

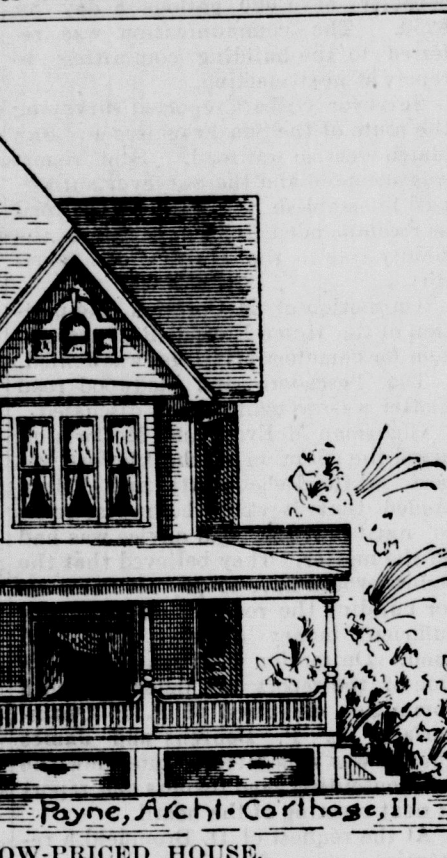
In the first story are handsome porches with well proportioned entrances. From the front porch you pass direct into the stair hall, thence into the parlor, sitting room or dining room, or second story. The kitchen is to the rear of the dining room, and connected with it by a large built-in pantry. The parlor, sitting room, dining room and hall are connected by wide sliding doors, enabling them to be thrown together on occasion. The sitting room and dining room have beautiful bay fronts which adds to the cheerfulness of the rooms. There is an open fireplace with a pretty mantel in the sitting room. The main stairs to the second story lead up from the front hall, and being of a very neat design, make an attractive feature to this room. The landing on the second floor is in the hall, from which are accessible the five bedrooms and bath room. The back stairs from first story to second story lead up from the kitchen and land in the same hall above. The inside cellar

stairs lead from the kitchen. The stairs to attic, or third story, lead up from back hall in second story. The third floor has space for abundant storage. The dimensions of the house are 32' 6" by 47' 6" feet over all, except from porch.



Second Floor Plan

The height of the basement story is eight feet, of the first story ten feet and the second story nine feet. The outside walls are sheathed and papered, and finished with half-inch siding. Painting



A MODERN LOW-PRICED HOUSE.

and plastering three coats. The interior of the house is finished in natural color woods. The house is of the best construction throughout, using only good materials and workmanship. The closets are shelved and hooked in the usual manner. The pantry is well fitted with cupboard and shelves, bins, tables, etc. The hardware is of best quality bronze.

The plumbing consists of bath room fitting with bath tub, water closet and wash bowl, with nickel-plated fittings. The kitchen has white enameled sink. Hot and cold water are carried over the house. A laundry is provided in the basement. The house is heated by hot air furnace and will cost \$2,800 to erect complete.—E. A. Payne.

Recreation of Authors.

A very pleasant personal item that comes from across the sea states that Dr. Doyle is the most all-round representative sportsman among modern writers, though it is to cricket that he devotes most of his time. This is very true. Dr. Doyle's stock in trade is vigor. It is the continuous current of fresh air that runs through his work which more than any other quality has made it appeal to his readers everywhere; and while he is no mean adversary at billiards, or with the gloves, it is in the open that he comes into his own most conspicuously. The item goes on to say that Mr. Barrie is a fair cricketer, which we must all be glad to hear; that Mr. Lang golf and fishes, which we have long suspected; that Bret Harte's one amusement is golfing, which has made us hopeful concerning one we have lost; that Mr. Swinburne swims when not composing, which is pleasing in view of the poet's occasional need of cooling; that Mr. Blackmore goes in for the growing of flowers and fruit; and that Mr. Hardy's recreations are chiefly confined to "arboriculture, architecture and cycling."

What Hall Caine does in his off hours we are not told, though we should very much like to know. We suspect, however, that when not actually engaged in writing, in collecting materials or in interviewing himself, Mr. Caine gets his recreation from the popular but not wholly exciting game of solitaire. There is a genial glow about the game of solitaire that suggests Mr. Caine to one of his most companionable moods.—Literature.

Philip's Effective Prayers.

Not long ago New York friends presented Rear Admiral Philip with a handsome sword. When "Fighting Bob" Evans heard of it he said: "Philip deserves it not only because he is such a good chap generally, but because he prayed so loud with his twelve-inch guns off Santiago, July 3, 1898."

Nicknaming the Vicerine.

In London, they say, Lady Curzon is now called the "Lioness of Asia," as a delicate compliment to her family and to Sir Edwin Arnold.

No man can pay a woman a compliment that will sink as deep into her memory as those paid by her milliner. Every one dislikes the man whose "intentions are good."

Knew Him and Didn't Know Him.

A young couple called at a fashionable boarding house in the west end to engage board. They were from Chicago, and the husband had recently secured an appointment in one of the departments. The landlady, an amiable and pretty, if a trifle faded, little woman, showed the couple the vacant rooms, and one of them was finally accepted.

"Now, you'll want references, of course," said the young wife after the terms had been fixed. Then she mentioned the name of a Washington man of some prominence.

"You know him, or of him, I presume?" she inquired. "He is my husband's uncle."

"Well," replied the landlady, "I cannot precisely say that I know him. Nobody ever really knew him. He's something of a mystery. Now, I was married to him for 12 years, and at the conclusion of that period, when I secured a divorce, I don't think I could have conscientiously placed my hand over my heart and declared that I actually knew him. Some men are so difficult to get acquainted with, you know."

The situation was a bit embarrassing, but the young couple took the room they had decided upon anyhow.—Washington Post.

He Failed to Pass.

General Benjamin F. Butler was one of a commission to examine young applicants for admission to the bar, and before him came a youth who failed miserably on all that pertained to jurisprudence, case law, civil law, summary law, unwritten law and due process of law. Finally Butler, who rather liked the chap and wanted to see him through, asked: "What would you like to be examined in? You have failed in everything we have suggested."

The reply came, "Try me on the statutes; I'm up on them."

Butler shook his head solemnly. "My young friend," he said, "I'm afraid you won't do. You may be ever so familiar with the statutes, but what is to prevent a fool legislature from repealing all you know?"

Kerosene on the Carpet.

If you spill kerosene on the carpet, don't leave it to "evaporate." Cover the place an inch deep with bran or cornmeal and set enough hot irons to cover the spot. Let stand until the irons are cool, then sweep off the meal, and usually there is no trace of the spot. If there is, repeat the operation. Unless the oil is removed the dust settles into it and makes a bad looking place in the carpet.

Financial Advice.

"Here's a man," said the old citizen, "who lost \$5,000 in a bank what he put it for safe keeping. Bill, don't you ever take no risk like that. Ef ever you gets hold of any money, do like your father before you done—bury it, an' spend the rest of your life settin over it with a shotgun!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Careful estimates show that each year there are interred within the limits of the city of London about 120,000 human bodies.

The effort to make sugar from beets dates back as far as the year 1747.

PEOPLE WANT SOMETHING BETTER.

How many women are saying just now: "Oh, I want a change in my wall decorations; I am tired of old paper." How many dealers are saying: "Oh, what a nuisance the wall paper business has become; how much time and investment it takes and how little the profit!" How many painters and decorators who have lost their influence to push forward the wall paper craze now find their occupation gone.

To all such we would say, "Use, sell and advocate the durable cold water Alabastine." Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. It is absolutely fire proof in its nature, is durable, and any one can brush it on. Alabastine is sold by paint dealers everywhere. Ask your dealer for card of hints.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have no hesitations in saying that F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDING, KINKADEE & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Your Grocer sells Kleeno Washing Powder.

Welcome Punishment to Bobby.

A little boy went to church with his mother. The service was somewhat long and utterly incomprehensible to the child. Consequently he fidgeted. His mother reproved him several times. At last he leaned toward him. "Bobby," she whispered, "if you act badly I'll never bring you to church again."

A gleam of hope dawned in Bobby's weary eyes. "Mamma," he said eagerly, "how bad will I have to be?"—Exchange.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.



THE OLD-TIME HERO.

Swashbuckler to the core was he,
His highway was the universe;
With equal grace and gallantry
He snatched a kiss or cut a purse;
That day was lost to him, in truth,
In which he failed to break a lance;
A merry gentleman, forsooth—
The picaresque of old romance!

How well we know his jerkin's cut,
Or color of his gay cockade!
His lusty bluster and his strut,
And eke the glitter of his blade!
And how we've loved his platterdash—
Aye, every one of us that reads!—
And joyed to see him cut and slash,
And gloried in his gory deeds!

Ah, there's the hero to our mind!
No languid airs for him, parlay!
A damsel in distress to find
Hot foot he'd travel night and day;
And when he found her, as was sure,
Ods dargers! there was sport for him.
The rogues who thought themselves secure—
Were not their chances mighty slim?

A tankard of good ale, mine host,
Or shandygaff—the best we can!
Come, one and all! We'll drink a toast
To our enchanting gentleman!
A prodigy of valor he,
The very prince of all gallants,
Wise as we ne'er again shall see—
The picaresque of old romance!
—Munsey's.

MERCY FOOTE'S RECONSTRUCTION.

A RUG pathway meandered from the kitchen door to the parlor door, with ramifications on either side to chairs and sofa and table. Square rugs and round rugs and oblong, octagonal, oval rugs filled up all the chinks. There was scarcely a square inch of the carpet visible anywhere. The two or three anubrotypes and steel engravings in solemn black walnut frames were befoiled behind veils of mosquito netting. The comfortable-looking lounge was draped in crisp, clean newspapers to protect the new covering underneath. The face of the clock on the mantel looked out coyly through its veil of netting. It was dim and cool in the big, clean room—empty. They sat in the kitchen or, on especially hot evenings, out on the porch. There was no such danger of flies in the sitting room, and dust and sun-fading and all sorts of dreadful things, especially in dog days. It was dog days now.

Mercy Foote was upstairs in the unfinished chamber, "resting"; but it was so hot and so close that even to rest was hard work. She never dreamed of going into one of the spotless, speckless chambers and "mussing up" one of the white, plump beds. Mercy Foote was a very neat woman—some of the neighbors openly called her "pison neat." About midway of the afternoon Nathan Foote came up through the orchard from the hay field. He walked very slowly, as if it hurt him. Every minute or two he mopped his bald, shiny head with his handkerchief and drew long, tired breaths. Nathan was almost an old man—a good deal older than Mercy.

He had been working hard all day, and every individual old muscle felt strained and sore; and how his back ached! It was a rather long way, too, up to the house.

Mercy put her lips to the window-screen and called sharply to him when he came into sight round the corn house.

"Nathan, go in through the stable," she called, "and mind you slide the door to real quick behind you! I've been out there fly-powdering. I don't want to have flies following you in. Shut it the instant!"

"Yes, Mercy," Nathan said, wearily. It looked like a long, circuitous route into the house, and he was very tired. He slid into a narrow crevice in the door, rubbing his aching bones against the edges. Then he braced himself and slid back the heavy door.

In the sudden transition from the hot glare outside to the dusky interior he felt dizzy and blinded, and had to sit down on a wagon till a minute. Then he shuffled up the steep stairs and through the "shop" and woodhouse to the kitchen, opening and shutting all the doors with conscientious dispatch. Mercy's voice drifted down to him, muffled but incisive.

"Don't wash in the best washbasin, Nathan. I've got it all scoured up. You get the old one over the tubs in the woodhouse, and mind you empty the water out in the asparagus bed. I don't like to have the sink all wet up."

"Yes, Mercy."

He got the old basin and filled it and set it on a chair with the soft soap crock. Some of the drops splashed to the shining floor, and stooping with evident pain, he wiped them up carefully.

"I declare," he murmured, "I don't know as I was ever more beat out than I am this afternoon! I don't know as I was ever! I guess I've got to lie down a spell."

"Nathan!"

"Yes, Mercy."

"If you're thirsty, you'd better draw some water out of the well; the pump's all dry and clean. I gave it a hard cleaning to-day, the last thing."

Nathan took the basin of water out through the shop and stable door and emptied it over the asparagus bed. He made a second journey over the same tortuous route for a drink of water.

"I've got to lie down somewhere right away!" he muttered. "I'm all beat out!"

"I can't help it!" he muttered. "I guess I'll go lie down on the sitting room sofa for a minute. I'll have to; I can't stand up."

He took off his boots and padded softly along the rug pathway. It was so dim in there that not till he got close to the lounge did he notice the newspapers covering it. He lifted one of them off with a determined twitch of his lips, but replaced it hastily, and padded softly back to the kitchen. He went to the door.

"Mercy," he called up, "where's the last paper? I don't see it anywhere."

"Goodness, Nathan Foote, shut that door! You'll let in a mess of flies!"

"Where's the last paper, Mercy?"

Nathan's diminished voice rose, patient and tired, to Mercy's ears through the closed door.

"It's all piled up nice, Nathan. You don't want it now. You take the almanac over the kitchen table and read the jokes!" she called back. He got the almanac and put on his boots. Then he dragged them wearily, step by step, out to the stable. His grizzled, seamy face was drawn with exhaustion and pain.

Mercy Foote came downstairs at precisely 5 o'clock to get supper. Just as she stepped over the kitchen threshold the last stroke of the clock was clanging. That was her rule. Mercy was as methodical as she was neat.

"Goodness," she exclaimed, "there's a fly!—there's two flies!" She caught up one of the deftly folded newspapers that she kept hidden in handy nooks and proceeded to wage war.

"Nathan's so careless!" she fretted. "But I didn't think they'd find their way clear in from the stable!"

She peered into the sitting room, and noticed that one of the papers on the lounge was awry. "Nathan's been in there—yes, there's a wisp of hay on the speckled rug! Now I s'pose I've got to go to sweeping!"

It was quarter of 6 before supper was ready on the little kitchen table. Mercy had arranged the dishes precisely, but there seemed very few of them. "It's too hot to light the fire, and 'twould muss up dreadfully—the shavings and all. We'll have just a cold lunch, Nathan oughtn't to eat hearty victuals after haying and getting all heated up."

"Nathan! Nathan!" she called from the porch door, which she warily opened only a crack. He was not out there. She could not find him anywhere.

She went all over the house, and peered from all the tightly screened windows. She put on her sunbonnet and blew the dinner horn. She always put on her sunbonnet when she blew the horn, nobody knew why. Mercy didn't know herself.

There was a little circular hole in the upper part of the kitchen door, protected by a swinging disk of wood. It was to blow the dinner horn through. Nathan made it for her so that she need not open the door and run the risk of the entrance of flies. She slid away the wooden cover and quickly inserted the end of the horn into the hole, and blew long, resonant blasts. They echoed back to her loneliness.

The clock struck six—seven. Still Nathan did not come. Mercy went out to the hayfield and all over the little farm. Her heart grew heavy with new, unacknowledged dread. Where was Nathan?

"I'm beginning to get scared," poor Mercy confessed to herself. Why was it that she kept remembering the sharp words she had said to Nathan? Why did she remember how old and tired out he had looked at dinner?

Terrible things she had read of and heard of kept recurring to her mind with dark insinuation. Could it be possible that weary old men with fussy, scolding wives ever—ever—Oh, no! But where could Nathan be? Eight o'clock—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight slow, solemn, significant clangs! Mercy went out into the woodshed—in to the stable—anywhere, away from the sound of the clock's voice that scolded incessantly.

The hungry old horse in his stall was whinnying and pawing for his supper. Mercy stroked his nose.

"I'll get you some hay, pony," she said. She went upstairs to throw it down to him, and there was Nathan asleep in the hay! He lay in the profound, relaxed slumber of utter weariness. The yellow almanac had fallen from his fingers and lay beside him. She knew he was tired, and not very well. He had been driven to take his rest in the barn!

Mercy tiptoed back into the house, breathing long, free breaths all the way, and forgetting to shut the door.

She built a fire and filled the teakettle and made many trips to the pantry, coming back with sundry dishes that Nathan liked, and crowding the table with them. She took a lighted lamp into the sitting room and set it on the table. With a vigorous sweep of her arm she bundled together the newspapers on the lounge and carried them out.

"There," she said, "now I'll fetch a pillow and put the paper handy."

A few minutes later she stood in the porch door and blew long, steady, penetrating calls on the horn. Nathan heard them and came in, looking guilty.

"I guess I went to sleep, Mercy," he said. "I must have. I was all beat out when I came in."

They sat down together to the savory little supper. The pungent, pleasant odor of steaming tea filled the room. Nathan ate with the hearty relish of a well-rested man, and Mercy watched him with delight.

Suddenly Nathan suspended his knife and fork and looked across at Mercy, troubled.

"If there ain't two pesky flies!" he said, ruefully.

Mercy's eyes were glued with dogged heroism to her plate.

"Where?" she said, cheerfully. "I don't see 'em, Nathan."—Youth's Companion.

The average girl's cup of joy is a mustache cup.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Some little Spring Beauties lived far away In the wildwood, out of sight, But they wore their best gowns for every day.

From earliest morning till night, For they said to each other, "You never can know When callers may drop in to see us, and so

Let us always take care how we look." So their lovely pale pink satin dresses they wear, And to see if the color goes well with their hair.

They peep at themselves in the brook, And sure enough! without knocking at all, In popped such a nice little breeze, And a sunbeam paid them a morning call.

As she strayed through the dark old trees, And the children came next in a blithe little troop, And they shouted with glee when they saw the sweet group

Of flowers by the rivulet's brink: And the beauties all whispered together, "Tis well We were ready for calls!" and each gay little belle

Blushed for joy, just the prettiest pink. —Youth's Companion.

Why Washington Crossed. Teacher—Why did Washington cross the Delaware River? Johnny Thicket—To git on the other side.

His Father's Way. Teacher—"Why didn't you ask your father how this sum was done?" Johnnie—"Cause I didn't want to be sent to bed."

What Columbus Did. Teacher—"Now, boys, who was Columbus?" No answer. Teacher (promptly)—"The man that—" Class (readily)—"Broke the bank at Monte Carlo."—London Judy.

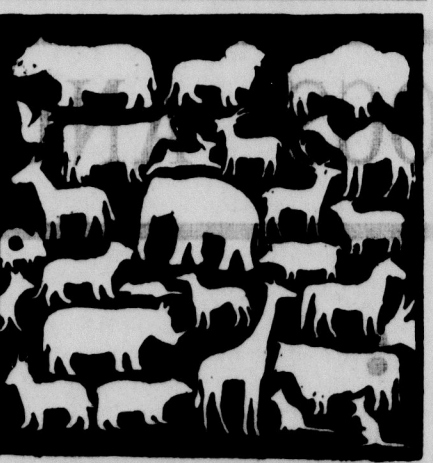
A Free Show. Tommy—"Goin' to the show tonight, Johnny?" Johnny—"Naw. We're goin' to have a free show at our house to-night. Pa's goin' to put down a carpet."

Reason for the Whipping. "Now, Johnny, do you understand thoroughly why I am going to whip you?" "Yes'm. You're in a bad humor this morning an' you've got to lick someone before you feel satisfied."

One Slow Foot. One of your feet walks faster than the other one. People who get lost in the woods travel for hours thinking they are going straight ahead, but they find after a while that they have been going around in a circle.

You can try this, and have a great deal of fun out of it by getting your boy friends to join you on a lawn or other open place. Blindfold them one at a time and start them straight for the gate or some other object about fifty feet away. Not one of them will reach it. Try this and see if you are left-footed or right-footed.

Cutting Animals from Paper. A reader writes that he frequently amuses his nephews and their little friends in "cutting animals," and says he caught the knack of doing such scissors art work when only four years of



CUT OUT WITH THE SCISSORS.

age. The accompanying cut illustrates the perfection with this skill with the scissors may attain. He says the amusement is exhaustless in its power to amuse children and suggests that the children may find it to their pleasure to practice the art. Animals cut from white paper and pasted on a black background, or vice versa, show to the best advantage.

Making and Baking Bread on Camels. There are very few American families that do not stay at home long enough to eat and also to prepare their meals. But then American customs differ in every way from those of the Bedouins, as some of the wandering tribes of Arabia are called. The religion of a Bedouin tribe seems to be to "move onward." Having once begun the nomadic life, it becomes almost necessary for them to keep it up. In the first place they don't want to settle down, and they wouldn't have any place to stop if they wanted to. Sometimes it becomes expedient that they make great haste in these long journeys. Wandering around over the plains are other tribes whose only occupation is "moving on." There is frequently enmity between two of these Arabian families, and should one pursue the other it behooves the pursued to hasten onward with all the speed their animals are capable of. Or it may be that the springs of water are so widely separated that hard travel is necessary to make the distance from one to the other in a day. When either of these contingencies arise they cook and eat while on the march. They don't eat much. Two or three dinners such as

American boys and girls are used to every day, with something extra for Sundays and company, are supposed not to agree with Bedouin children's stomachs. When on the road bread is their chief food. This is baked while riding. One woman will mix the coarse flour which is carried in a sack on the back of her camel, another will roll and shape the dough, which is brought to her in small quantities, and a third will make a fire in an earthen vessel and attend to the baking. Women or boys on foot run along from one cook to the other and carry the material, and when the feast is ready they distribute it among the various members of the tribe.

Deceptive Names. "Longfellow knew what he was talking about when he said that things are not what they seem," exclaimed Herbert, vehemently. "Or, rather, they are not what they are said to be. Everything is a snare and a delusion. We are living in the midst of a great big falsehood."

"Land alive," exclaimed his Aunt Lucy, who was startled out of her usual calm by these pessimistic utterances and took three false stitches in her crochet work in consequence. Even Herbert's mother, who was used to her boy's tragic way of putting things, looked up a trifle anxiously.

"What's the matter now, Herbert? What do you see that is sailing under false colors?"

"Just look at this table," said Herbert, pointing his right forefinger at the offending table in question. "Everything you see lying thereon is going by a name that doesn't really belong to it. Here's this card tray. It is a fine specimen of German silver, but in reality it doesn't contain a grain of silver, being an alloy of zinc, nickel and copper, and moreover, it wasn't made in Germany. Then there is that whalebone that you are going to put in auntie's dress. It was never within a thousand miles of a whale, but is some kind of steel sliced down real fine. That plaster of Burgundy that you are going to stick on grandpa's rheumatic shoulder is not pitch, but a combination of resin and palm oil, and is not made in Burgundy. Then there is that bunch of tuberoses, which are not roses at all. The black lead pencil I scribbled my exercises with a few minutes ago is not lead, but a mixture of carbon and iron. The sealing wax with which I am going to seal my letter when I finish it contains no wax. The steel pen I am writing with hasn't a particle of steel in its make-up. To wind up the long list of deceptive names, I've been writing to Cousin James about the Turkish baths grandpa has been taking for his rheumatism, which is the worst of all, for baths like that have never ever been dreamed of in Turkey."

Herbert resumed his writing. His mother and Aunt Lucy looked at each other in amazement.

"My land," said Aunt Lucy, "doesn't that beat all? It's really wonderful how boys learn so much these days. I never knew any of that, and I'm 50 years old."

"I believe Herbert is generally right, though, in these odd bits of information," said his mother, softly.—Chicago Record.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Sand beaches can be formed along the banks of streams by the use of an Ohio man's device, consisting of wooden cribs to be filled with stone and sunk into the water, projecting arms being arranged at the sides to prevent the crib from tipping over as it sinks, allowing the water to deposit soil and form the beach.

Dental floss for cleaning the teeth is easily manipulated by a new tool, which has the floss wound on a spool, suspended between two hollow arms, through which it is threaded, passing from the tip of one arm to the other, to be drawn tight by a reel and inserted between the teeth.

A Maryland inventor has patented an electric switch which has no metallic surface to be thrown in and out of contact, the ends of the wires being barred and extended into a chamber partially filled with mercury, so that a turn submerges the wires in the fluid and completes the circuit.

Two Westerners have patented an improvement in ice tongs by which the prongs are made to grip the cake more securely, the handle being shaped like an inverted U, with the tongs pivoted at the ends, a sliding member inside the handle being raised to pull the tongs apart and release the ice.

In an improved oil stove the burners are carried by a piston, which rises and falls in a well connected with the oil reservoir, the latter being air-tight, so that when the oil is pumped in the burners are lifted by the pressure and maintained at the level of the oil.

Doctor Jenner's Self-Reliance. The late Doctor Jenner was essentially a self-reliant man. His patients numbered kings, queens and princes. One who knew Jenner well once hinted that his many responsibilities must be sufficient to render sleep impossible.

"Sleep?" replied Jenner in his characteristic way. "I don't think that anxiety about a patient ever kept me awake five minutes. I go to a bedside, I do my best. What more can I do? Why should I not sleep?"

Private Graveyards in China. There are no large cemeteries in China. Every family has its own graveyard, as spacious as possible, and thus a large part of the best land is given up to the dead, the worship of whom is the first principle in Chinese religion.

Many a wife dusts the billiard chalk from her husband's coat and sheds tears of sympathy because of the hours he must spend at his desk close to a whitewashed wall.



THE IMPULSIVE HOSTESS.

ONE day a short time ago I came across a young woman who seemed to me just about the sweetest thing in petticoats I had met for some time, writes a correspondent. She was pretty, had a voice like a lute and she could rattle off gracious little compliments with such an air of sincerity.

It became whispered about that she was unreliable. I should say so, as unreliable as a bog fire. Unreliable because a "hospitality" spendthrift. Her invitations were lavished upon Miss and Mrs. Tom, Dick and Harry. Forming a sudden liking for a person, she would start the acquaintance with: "Come to luncheon soon. When? Oh! don't let us set a day. I hate formality. Come any day." One woman after another got caught in some of the tightest places by taking her at her word. She was either not at home or, if there, plainly showed she never expected her good nature to be taken literally.

If there was no other reason for being on the lookout for hospitality that means nothing, the fact that so little of the old-fashioned article is going about ought to be enough to put us on our guard. The modern housekeeper is scared to death to offer a friend what would be surely good enough if accepted in the right spirit. She knows that another modernite wants, when she comes to luncheon, to be given a soup, then a tidbit for an entree, or a salad and a chop, with chocolate, or coffee and a fancy bread, and this must be followed by a sweet.

And the linen must be without blemish, there must be a maid softly shod and snowily capped; the children must be in clean pinafores, the silver must gleam, the glassware sparkle and the lady of the mansion be in a mood as bright as her silver. Goodness, it is all so tiresome. This is up-to-date hospitality.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Maine's Woman Lawyer.

Miss Helen A. Knowlton, who has been just admitted to the practice of law in the State of Maine, is only 24 years old and a most able exemplar of what higher education can do for woman-kind. As an indication, too, of her own personal capacity it may be stated that she completed the four years' course at the high school in Rockland, her home, in just half the time. When she left school she secured a position

as stenographer and typewriter in a law office, and her contact with legal work bred in her a fascination for the lawyer's profession. She began by reading the law books she found in the office library of her employer. Miss Knowlton is not what is called a "new woman," but she thinks that woman should do her share of work in the professions.

A Hint to Short-Waisted Women. The woman whose figure is rather square than tapering requires fitting and trimming with a running in at the waist-line with pointed effect, and to accentuate this keep a broad look at the shoulders by the addition of broad collars, revers or shoulder-caps. And the belt—for she is bound to wear a belt in this day—should have a decided drop in front with a sharp-pointed effect. Belts are now made a prominent feature of a bodice, and most of them differ in color and material from the waist; but the short-waisted woman must always wear her belt in the same coloring as the bodice if she wishes to give apparent length to her waist.—Exchange.



MISS HELEN A. KNOWLTON.

Had for the Complexion. Veils do more to ruin the complexion than any other thing. The skin needs the friction of the air. Constant covering interferes with the circulation and the healthy action of the pores. It heats the face and keeps it covered with an oily moisture, which catches the dust and dirt and gets into the pores. When the face is left exposed to the air the dust is blown off and the skin is kept dry and clean. It also stimulates the circulation of the blood and gives color to the cheeks.

ABOUT THE BABY.

When a baby screams at night, says an authority on the subject, you may be sure that one of three things is the matter with him—a pain, a pin, or a passion. If it is the former, put a teaspoonful of lime in a little milk, and give it to him; then hunt for the pin. But if he has been sufficiently and properly fed at his usual meal time, don't be troubled about his being hungry. Put down the howling to natural or inherited or acquired habit, and get through the night as best you can.

Never frighten your little ones into obedience with foolish threats, says the Philadelphia Times. Many a timid, shrinking and cowardly man has to thank the experience of his nursery days for this defect in his constitution. It is wicked and cruel to tell a child that if it is naughty the black man will take him away, or something equally terrifying, as foolish nurses and careless mothers have learned to their cost. Small wonder if the child whose susceptible mind had been trained with stories of the supernatural grows up a helpless, cowardly specimen of humanity, unfit to fight the battle of life.

Dress Don't's. Don't be dashing—be dainty. Don't sacrifice fitness to fashion. Don't let "smart" verge on "loud." Don't hold up silks and display rags. Don't use pins where stitches would do.

Don't wear a smart hat and burst shoes. Don't sacrifice neatness to artistic effect. Don't wear tan shoes if you have large feet.

Don't dress more fashionably than becoming. Don't wear a smart hat and burst shoes.

Doings of Uncle Sam's Better Halves. Somebody plainly observed one day that Uncle Sam was running his premises on bachelor principles. Inasmuch as his national helpmeet is the Goddess of Liberty, who does nothing but pose on her pedestal, it was suggested

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South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

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